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Canadian Grit: Five Lost Crops Fail to Daunt

Farmers Keep Faith in Soil Despite Drought Losses

Federal Relief

Some Changes of Tracts Will Be Made But Most of Them Stay On

Canadian Conversations

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Harvest is past and gone in the dry prairie regions of Canada.

The meager straw stacks, telling of sparse harvests, shudder in the crisp breeze from the northland. A people not long since harassed by heat and dust and long, rainless weeks are now bending their shoulders against the gusts of approaching winter. They are a courageous people. Five consecutive crop failures have not sufficed to destroy their faith. "Next year," they say with a gleam in their eyes. "Next year things will be better!"

That is the temper of the drought sufferers of the open prairie country of Canada. Despite certain outbursts of radicalism, certain desperate demands on government, certain exceptions of discouragement—here is the sort of stuff that is being built into the fiber of Canada: Next year, you'll see!

What of This Year?

But here is what one sees this year:

From little weathered shacks and sod-roofed cabins the farm people of the dry districts gaze out over comfortless distances, where vast fields of brown stubble follow the billowing land away and away to earth's rendezvous with sky. They mark where the fields seethe about skeletal islands and denuded trees stand in the frosty grip of autumn, etching on the sky a cold welcome to Boreas.

There's something awesome and big and impending in that landscape. Yet they gaze at it with friendly eyes. Winter is cold and crisp and unrelenting. But winter brings snow, and snow is moisture, and cold has its compensations. It can be guarded against, too. One can withdraw as nature does from the cold. But drought! There are some 250,000 farmers in the prairie provinces who might laugh at winter but who tremble at the thought of another year of drought.

They Will Not Want

Nevertheless, like an Indian summer warming a cheerless vista, there appears over the horizon of their dejection a promise of succor. Provincial and Federal Governments have been working hand in hand to furnish relief to an underfed, underclothed, undersheltered people; church and civil agencies have made further benevolences. It is predicted that although the winter may prove a severe trial to farmers already suffering from the long lean years, there will be sufficient provision against actual want.

They stand a little more erect than they did last year, and despite the seared landscape, look into the future with greater expectancy. Contributory to this new hope are several factors which enter into farm problems generally and make Canada's methods of meeting the emergency of world interest.

Emergency Methods

First comes direct relief, the Federal Government having appropriated $20,000,000 for this purpose.

Next is debt relief, cancellation of more than $75,000,000 in the debt burden of drought area farmers having been announced.

Third, a favorable market and a high quality yield has tended to offset somewhat the decrease in crop.

Fourth, plans for warding against future droughts, and for the removal of farmers from acres demonstrably unprofitable.

Fifth, but not last in importance, plans for government transportation of cattle to better grazing land and for future building up of herds and facilities to supply a continuous demand in the British market.

Now this calls for some expository writing, the background of which is largely supplied by numerous conversations within the prairie provinces, tremendously augmented by listening to a speech delivered in this city by James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, and by subsequent interviews.

Very Good or Very Bad

To understand the drought situation it is necessary to visualize the area. If one takes a map of

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Record Breaker

International

Capt. James A. Mollison

Mollison Flies North Atlantic In 13 Hr. 18 Min.

CROYDON, England, Oct. 30 (AP)—Shattering all speed records for an eastward crossing of the Atlantic, Capt. James A. Mollison landed here today only 13 hours and 18 minutes after hopping off from Newfoundland.

The lone pilot averaged approximately 160 miles an hour to reach his goal at 9:58 a. m. (4:58 a. m., eastern standard.)

It was the first time a flight with London as the eastern goal had been successfully completed without a forced landing en route.

Captain Mollison, who by today's flight became the first man to fly a plane across the Atlantic four times, was not even satisfied with that. Within a few days, he said, he will take off on a record attempt to the tip of South Africa.

Counting the six hours and 41 minutes he took to reach Harbor Grace, N. F., from New York, he had made the entire flight in 19 hours and 59 minutes.

He reached the coast of Ireland in the amazing time of nine hours and 15 minutes, then apparently lost his bearings for a time over Ireland. He added more seconds to the time mark by circling Croydon Airport three times, with the blue and orange monoplane glittering in the sunlight, before landing.

Captain Mollison's monoplane, named Dorothy, was the thirty-second plane to cross the north Atlantic since Sir John William Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown flew from St. John's, N. F., to Galway, Ire., June 15, 1919. They flew the distance in 16 hours and 12 minutes.

Shipping on Pacific Coast Tied Up by Dock Strike; Federal Commission Watches

Walkout and Picketing Start When Negotiators Fail to Bring Shipowners to Accept Workers' Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30—The Pacific coast, strike-bound from Seattle to San Diego, reposes its principal hope for the swift settlement of the long-pending dispute in intervention by the newly created Federal Maritime Commission and in the prodigious conciliatory efforts of the Federal Government generally.

Thirty-seven thousand dock and ship workers, representing seven federated unions, quit work and took their places on the picket line, as negotiations failed to bring accord on new working agreements by midnight last night, the scheduled zero hour.

Gulf Sympathy

Immediately signs multiplied that it would be difficult to keep the strike from spreading along the Gulf and up the Atlantic coast, a threat that is seen as certain to accelerate federal mediation. At New Orleans, T. J. Darcey leader of the longshoremen, announced that 500 workers were ready to walk out. Joseph Curran, chairman of seamen's defense committee, urged a sit-down strike at noon on all American ships.

San Francisco and Los Angeles are taking instant precautionary measures designed to avert such violence as that which characterized the 83-day maritime strike of 1934.

With 118 ships already becalmed by the strike, with more entering port to be becalmed, and with each ship bringing crews to augment the ranks of the strikers, the threat of paralysis to the water front is one which civic government and union forces are striving to avert through unadjourned negotiations.

Presidential Action

The order to strike came from the unions' joint negotiating committee, representing seven maritime unions and comprising the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, after sailors and steam schooner operators and longshoremen and 26 shipowners failed by a hairsbreadth to agree.

Staying outside the pale as the strike broke just before midnight, was the newly appointed Maritime Commission. In this action was seen two immediate possibilities—first, that the President, believing the strike carries adverse political dynamite, may step in, and second that Assistant Secretary McGrady, with the Maritime Commission or separately, may bring about continuation of the 1934 award, by continuing negotiations and keeping violence out. Shipowners say they will not try to work ships, of which nearly 70 are in San Francisco harbor, with non-union help. Both sides say they do not want violence.

The break came after two days of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Military Coup In Iraq Forces Cabinet to Quit

JERUSALEM, Oct. 30 (AP)—Two battalions of British troops here and two more in Cairo today were ordered to stand by in case they are needed in Baghdad, where a military coup was reported to have resulted in a change of government.

The Iraq army, in defiance to King Ghazi, bombed and machine-gunned the capital, chased the Cabinet out of office and took control of the Government, reports reaching here said today.

No Violence

Despite a threatening show of force, the military coup was bloodless, the advices—some of which were official—asserted.

Army leaders were declared to have used dissatisfaction over the national budget as a pretext to spring a plot which had been under consideration for a long time.

Some reports said that unrest against the Government—noted principally in central and southern Iraq—were directed against Premier Yasin Pasha El Hashimi.

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—A quick military coup has put a new Cabi-

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Senate to Probe Security Assault, La Follette Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Senator Robert M. LaFollette (Progressive) of Wisconsin announced here today that his civil liberties committee of the Senate will investigate immediately charges of deliberate misrepresentation of the Social Security Act by employers as the political tension over this now major issue continued unabated.

Simultaneously, the Social Security Board itself again struck back at "pay envelope pressure" while Republicans continued their verbal attack on the measure which their strategists have concluded is the weakest spot in the New Deal armor and the one where they have the best opportunity of driving a wedge between President Roosevelt and the support of labor.

What the Board Says

The board's statement, addressed to employees, said in part:

"What you get from the government plan will always be more than you have paid in taxes and usually more than you can get for yourself by putting away the same amount of money each week in some other way."

A formal Republican National Committee statement held that the act would "hit" every worker in the United States with the exception of farmers and domestic servants, adding that in the case of a young woman who works less than five years before getting married there will be contribution to the fund during her working years, but "she will never get a nickel back."

Others Add Their Voices

The Democratic efforts at rebuttal here were supplemented from the field by statements from Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, all of whom charged Republicans with an effort to sabotage the entire social security program and insisted that benefits from the retirement compensation section would far outweigh in value to the worker whatever he may pay out in taxes.

Senator La Follette is personally in Wisconsin, but announced the investigation in a telegram to his office which was made public here. Denouncing the prevalent use by employers of pay-envelope notices to workers of wage deductions to cover the social security tax as a "malicious drive," the Senator said:

Will Investigate

"The committee will investigate these matters immediately and thoroughly in accordance with its usual practice and with the end in view of exposing those responsible for this unscrupulous intimidation of labor."

"The recent well organized and grossly misleading attack on the Social Security Act bears all the earmarks of a malicious drive designed solely through misstatement of fact to coerce labor and to invade the sanctity of the ballot box.

"In this most recent attempt on the part of some employers to infringe upon the civil and political rights of the workingman through pay-envelope pressure, there is evidence of intimidation and coercion of the same general character as that attempted in some industries and plants through the notorious use of spies and paid thugs who prevent labor from exercising its legitimate rights.

"It is further charged that this agency boasts of operating a service designed to discourage union activity and describes the results of its operations as follows: 'A union man can't get anywhere near the place; when a union man does sneak into the plant he is spotted and discouraged until he quits.'"

British Warn Communists On Meddling

Hoare Tells Comintern to Keep Hands Off England as Well as Spain

Parliament Ends

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP) — A stern British warning, voiced by Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the British Admiralty, today told the Moscow-dominated "Comintern" (Communist International organization) not to interfere with affairs in England.

"It is almost always disastrous to interfere in the affairs of other countries," Sir Samuel declared, addressing a West-End meeting.

"I commend that observation to agents of the Comintern. They will find that the more they interfere in the domestic affairs of this country, the worse it will react against their activities."

Keep Hands Off

Sir Samuel's blunt dictum, carrying with it the ring of official authority, followed the Government's firm declaration in the House of Commons that non-intervention in Spain must be preserved to prevent chaos in Europe.

"On no account must we interfere in business which does not concern us," Sir Samuel added. "It is necessary to say that, and say it most clearly, in view of the very curious vacillating attitude adopted by the Labor Party towards the civil war in Spain."

The Admiralty's First Lord referred to the complete "volte-face" of the Labor party in resolutely supporting the Government's policy of "hands-off-Spain" at the party congress recently and then shifting to demands that the Government permit British sale of arms to Spain.

Debate Mild

Laborite leaders yesterday took the floor in the House of Commons and angrily denounced the Government's neutrality stand.

The debate, however, failed to develop the venom which Laborite leaders had predicted.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin declared in Parliament last night that the British Government felt the Spanish nonintervention pact had been broken by foreign sympathizers with both factions in the civil war.

"The general impression the Government has formed," he said, "is that there have been some breaches, and arms sent to both sides. But they have not been anything near sufficient importance to cause us to modify our policy in regard to non-intervention."

King's Address

King Edward VIII told his parliament today that the British Government has "spared no pain" to check the brutality of the Spanish revolt and to keep it within its Iberian boundaries.

In his first address to the Parliament as sovereign, the monarch declared: "I have viewed with concern and anxiety the events in Spain during the last three months."

The speech was read by the Earl of Onslow, acting Lord Chancellor on the occasion of prorogation of Parliament. The King himself was not present.

The prorogation ceremony was perfunctory. Only a dozen peers were in the House of Lords for the occasion.

Loyalists in Surprise Counter-Attacks: Page 3.

Landon Challenges Roosevelt To Tell Nation His Program; GOP Campaign Reaches Climax

International

Gov. Alfred M. Landon

As He Appeared During His Dash Through the Industrialized Eastern Seaboard in a Final Appeal for Votes

Nominee Demands Rival Reveal Confidence in Wisdom of People

Queries Answered By Roaring Crowd

Spiritual Recovery Needed More Than Material Gain, He Says

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—"No one can be sure."

This key phrase, caught up and roared by a vast capacity audience at Madison Square Garden last night, is Gov. Alfred M. Landon's best estimate of all the public knows about President Roosevelt's coming policies toward agriculture, industry, the Supreme Court, and "the American way of life."

Along with the familiar partisan rhetoric, Governor Landon last night struck a new note, a higher note, when he spoke of the need of spiritual recovery, more than material recovery, in the United States.

Tones Hush Crowd

"We have been allowing material things to obscure the great religious and spiritual values," he said, as the sincere tones of his voice hushed the boisterous crowd. "But life is more than bread. Character is the supreme thing. We have been weakening those very qualities upon which character is built. It would be tragedy if in our attempt to win prosperity we should lose our own souls. It would be an overwhelming disaster if we should forget that it is righteousness that exalteth a nation."

A jubilantly enthusiastic party throng of some 22,000 packed the Garden—the favorite political rostrum in which to climax campaigns—and roared their approval of what seemed to be the most impressive Landon speech of the whole campaign. Its effects on the radio—component of great mass enthusiasm, sincerity, and finally of a note of hushed seriousness in which Governor Landon directed his "challenges" to President Roosevelt—made the speech a high mark.

Bleakley Speaks

From now until election day, the Republican campaign tapers off. Preceding Governor Landon with brief speeches were members of the Republican state ticket, topped by Justice William F. Bleakley, candidate for Governor. Inside the garden, the crowd waved banners, interpolated dozens of approving cries, and assured the presidential candidate of the vigor of Republican organization and insurgent Democratic sympathy here. Outside the big auditorium, thousands fought for admission before and throughout the speech, and police lines were broken several times.

The elements of doubt and uncertainty, based on President Roosevelt's unwillingness—to date—to answer the leading questions addressed to him by Governor Landon, strike the climactic note of the Republican campaign. Charging a plain lack of candor, Governor Landon challenged Mr. Roosevelt—as he speaks from the same political rostrum Saturday night, to "trust the people" and "tell us what his purposes and intentions really are."

High Spot of Campaign

This high spot of the campaign to date ended on a note of lofty emotion as Governor Landon, his voice well-nigh breaking, said to the President: "By the words that you speak in 48 hours the American people will know the measure of your confidence and your duty and your faith in their wisdom."

With this summation speech, the major phases of Governor Landon's campaign for the Presidency came to an end. Today he is headed back West. In the late afternoon he speaks at Charleston, W. Va.; on Saturday night in St. Louis; and he will broadcast a message to the nation on election eve. But it is all admitted anticlimax after Madison Square Garden. The Republican campaign is virtually over.

Dramatic Climax

And it came to this climax on a very high note. The solemnity, the dignity with which Governor Landon laid his challenges before President Roosevelt are not often matched in American politics. Twice he raised his hands to hush the crowd's booing as he addressed these queries to the Chief Executive, in a lowered, respectful, but deeply earnest tone:

Mr. President, I am willing to trust the people. I am willing to stand up and say openly that I am against economic planning by the Government. I am against the concentration of power in the hands of the Chief Executive.

Tell us where YOU stand, Mr. President. Tell us not in generalities, but clearly so that no one can mistake your meaning. And tell us why you have evaded the issue until the eve of the election.

I leave my gage at your feet.

My gage is the gauge of your confidence, Mr. President; your

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Texts of Governor Landon's Speeches at Madison Square Garden and to the Foreign Born: Page 6.

Roosevelt Prepares to Meet G. O. P. Security Act Attack; New York Reply Is Expected

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—By far and away the most effective attack which Republicans have found on the Roosevelt-Garner candidacy is the pay envelope drive, directed at the New Deal through the Social Security Law, according to general evidence of the closing days of the present campaign.

Fresh from the greatest reception accorded a candidate in a generation at Philadelphia, the ancient citadel of Republicanism, Mr. Roosevelt prepared today to set out for his semi-final speech at Brooklyn tonight, and his final campaign round-up at Madison Square Garden tomorrow, with every advance indication that the social security attack would once more figure somewhere in his addresses.

Only a feeling that the Republican drive against the Democratic labor vote through the pay envelope is making itself felt can account for the sudden switch in tone and temper in the President's speech yesterday at Wilkes-Barre, Penna., in the opinion of most observers in the presidential party

New Facts Come to Light

Furthermore, additional information coming to light here indicates more and more the ramifications and comprehensiveness of the drive under way.

Democrats knew of the pay-roll drive a month ago, but only in the past week or 10 days did they sense its scope and suspected effectiveness.

A political speech at best has a suffused effect, but a notice enclosed in a man's pay envelope telling him that on a certain date money will be deducted from his wages for a New Deal law, is a personal and primary matter, something that he must go home and tell his wife about.

Having no access to pay rolls of the great industries for a counter-argument, Democrats, led by President Roosevelt, are making the most of their case for social security over the radio.

This does not mean that the Administration, so far as can be judged here objectively, is really alarmed. The mood of the New Deal chieftains on the contrary from the President down, as the 1936 election comes to its climax, is one of complete confidence.

This is not an attitude assumed like a disguise, to deceive the gullible, and has nothing to do with claims like those of Mr. Farley. Up and down the ranks, on the President's trains and among scores of petty politicians conversing off the record with intimate newspaper acquaintances, the prospect of a "close" election is discounted. They

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Text of President Roosevelt's Speech at Wilmington, Del.: Page 6.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Oct. 30

Candidates—Landon Queries Roosevelt on NRA

Governor Landon is on his way home to Topeka, leaving the electorate to judge the campaign which reached its climax in New York last night. He left behind him a challenge for President Roosevelt. Either in his Brooklyn speech tonight or his Madison Square Garden speech tomorrow night, President Roosevelt is asked to take the people into his confidence and state specifically if he still supports the NRA and the ideas of the AAA. Thus the Governor leaves the President to own or disown the alphabetical offsprings of the New Deal. Governor Landon speaks in St. Louis tomorrow night, radiocasts from Kansas City Monday.

Within the very shadow of the polling booths, the nation desperately strives to read the ambiguous signs of these twilight hours. It tries to find the answer in the bellowing crowds that greet the candidates, in the claims of rival party workers, but above all in straw ballots. The Literary Digest poll closes, and with its 25 years of "uncanny accuracy," gives the Republicans their greatest comfort. The results:

President Roosevelt, 161 electoral votes; Governor Landon, 370.

But there are two other nationwide polls, the American Institute of Public Opinion poll and the Crossley poll. The three polls combined indicate approximately the following results, according to a New York World Telegram diagnosis:

President Roosevelt, 375 electoral votes; Governor Landon, 148.

Spain—Madrid Launches Counter-Offensive

The Spanish conflict displays an amazing reversal in the tides of war.

Madrid, beleaguered, awaiting supposedly the "big push" of rebels, suddenly seems to lift itself by its own bootstraps and launch fierce counter-offensives. Its attack today on Torrejon de Velasco, not only halts the fascist offensive, but forces Gen. Francisco Franco to reshape his V-like formation.

Madrid, in some manner, seems to have acquired large new resources of tanks, ammunition and planes, some of which are said to have been purchased originally in the United States.

Premier Francisco Largo, of the Spanish Government, gives the new pitch for the revived militancy of the Madrid orchestrations. In a proclamation, he tells the people of the Spanish capital that new equipment is in hand and that the fascist rebels have exhausted their forces.

Those who declare it can't happen, this eleventh-hour reversal, are reminded of the Marne, and of Leningrad, when the White Russians were at the gates of the city only to be finally degeated by the Bolsheviks.

Dockmen—Strike Despite Federal Move

Three hundred thousand tons of cargo pass daily through West Coast ports, and this shuttle of commerce spells livelihood to thousands of workers, industries, stores and indirectly to professional men. Today a blow is struck at all this enterprise, as 37,000 maritime workers from Seattle to San Diego go on strike.

The strike call came at midnight last night; immediately thousands of workers left ships and fell back from docks into picket lines; 118 ships were caught in the strike freeze. Unless the strike is swiftly settled, more will be caught when they enter port and the ranks of the strikers will be augmented by the crews of the incoming vessels. Danger that the strike

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Economics in the Campaign

Unemployment Insurance—What Leaving It to the States Amounts To—Dangers of Unworkability.

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor is devoting this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis of service to the reader.*

IT IS doubtful whether the country would make much progress toward the setting up of unemployment insurance schemes on the basis of the Republican platform. The problem would be left entirely to the states. The platform says, "we propose to encourage adoption by the states and territories of honest and practical measures for meeting the problem of unemployment insurance." What form will that encouragement take? The platform is silent. In the Milwaukee speech Governor Landon likewise refrained from giving an answer.

Such reticence on Governor Landon's part is not due to any lack of sympathy with the workers. On minimum wage legislation the Governor has been both courageous and progressive. He has come out for a constitutional amendment if necessary to allow the states to legislate minimum wages. His attitude toward unemployment insurance is only in part that of a Jeffersonian champion of states' rights.

It has a dash of Brandeis in it, a desire to see the states used as laboratories for such social experiments as unemployment insurance.

Not Prepared for Depression

This is all very well, but the movement for workmen's compensation took 20 years of educational work and pressure upon the legislatures, and there are still some states without compensation laws. The United States as a whole is 30 years behind Europe in social legislation as a result of "leaving it to the states." State neglect is not due to the veneration of rugged individualism. It is due to a fear that a state, if it were to impose a pay roll tax in behalf of unemployment insurance, would be handicapping its own manufacturers in competition with those of other states.

For this reason there was no unemployment insurance system in effect when the great depression struck the United States. It was as late as 1932 that Wisconsin led the way, remaining one of two that had such systems when the Social Security Act came up for discussion.

In the Social Security Act the principle of states' rights is maintained in respect of unemployment insurance. To that extent the heirs of Jefferson in the Democratic party agreed with the neo-Jeffersonians in the Republican party. But the encouragement to the states to put unemployment plans in operation is not verbal, as would be Republican encouragement, but financial. It is a spur to action. The spur takes the form of a federal tax on pay rolls nine-tenths of which will be returned if the state in which the employer is situated adopts an unemployment insurance scheme.

Such a goad is persuasive enough to thrust the employer into the movement in the states to set up a scheme. For the pay roll tax rises gradually till in 1938 it amounts to 3 per cent—and of the entire pay-roll, not, as it should be, of the pay roll subject to insurance.

So far the goad has proved fairly effective. Unemployment insurance laws have already been enacted by 14 states and the District of Columbia.

This record exceeds, I think, the expectations of proponents of unemployment insurance. Few that I spoke to when the law was passed looked to 14 out of 48 within this short period. It is doubtful, however, whether the whole of the states can be goaded into line. For instance, the non-industrialized southern states show no signs of doing anything.

Thinks It Should Be National

The possibility of such gaps is one reason that this writer has hitherto backed a national system. No doubt this was President Roosevelt's original intention. He was compelled to transfer the problem to the states by the foreknowledge that the Supreme

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Landon Acclaimed As 'Man of Hour' In GOP Comeback

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The Republican party which so many prophets, partisan and otherwise, placed in moribundia four years ago, triumphantly was back on the "big time" political circuit today with thousands of persons acclaiming the friendly, plain-spoken Alfred Mossman Landon from Kansas as the party's man of the hour and recognizing the achievement of John D. M. Hamilton, its meteoric new national chairman, by an enthusiastic ovation when he appeared at the year's greatest GOP rally last night.

Madison Square Garden, the sports arena of this chief Democratic city of the nation, has seen many mammoth excitements in its multi-tiered midst, but the meeting last night with which the New York County Republican Committee brought the elephant and his spear-throwing entourage into the heart of enemy territory has not been outranked in the view of this generation of political observers. The huge interior had had every visible iron rib draped with bunting and pictures of the two westerners—Governor Landon and Col. Frank Knox, who head its list of candidates—and banners proclaiming, "You Can Believe Landon."

Militancy in Air

At the speaker's rostrum one vast sunflower spread its petals, and there was militancy in the air from beginning to end, pitched to the strains of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "America" with "Oh, Suzannah" thrown in just for the "covered wagon" fun of it.

In the streets outside mounted and foot police were kept busy at the none too gentle job of curbing the struggling thousands to get inside a hall that had been filled to capacity within a few minutes after its doors opened at 6 p. m. Some persons were there three hours before the speaking program began. These finally massed under the glare of the klieg lights, with which the exterior of the building was flooded, their collars up against the chill autumn wind, as an outdoor audience in excess of 5000 persons, to whom the proceedings came through loudspeaker apparatus.

Different Atmosphere

Inside, under the shafts of blue and white flood lights, it was a scene of such striking contrast to that which marked the eve of the party's debacle four years ago when President Hoover came to New York and predicted that grass would grow in the streets if there were a Democratic victory the following Tuesday, that all observers were aware of it. The difference lay not only in the atmosphere of a packed house, but in the tone of positiveness with which the presidential candidate himself accented every word he uttered and in the absence of any note of gloom.

The city had been in a turmoil of political receptions since the converging processions of the two presidential candidates here on Wednesday enormously intensified the already highly charged campaign atmosphere of this major battleground.

Before Mr. Landon's appearance, the Madison Square Garden arena was a sea of partisan rejoicing in the presence of Chairman Hamilton, whose brief speech turned the rally into an affirmation of his rise as against his rival master technician of the campaign, James A. Farley, Democratic National chairman.

Answer to "Jim"

"Jim," Mr. Hamilton recalled, had remarked after the Republican national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, last June, that Mr. Hamilton did "not know much about politics"—a comment which aroused enthusiasm in the crowd. This opinion later developed into bewilderment, Mr. Hamilton continued, which passed the understanding of his "good friend 'Jim'" who could not see why Mr. Hamilton "kept taking cracks at him when 'after all Hamilton and I are in the same racket.'"

The audience roared with enthusiasm when he added: "Well, I will tell you—and Jim, too, if he is listening in tonight—that this isn't any racket. This is a fight to save the United States of America."

A program of songs and mass singing, conducted by George Ira Everett, had made the building hum with partisan pleasure long before a speaker appeared in a program which presented to the down-staters the entire personnel of the Republican ticket in the Empire State.

Derogatory Words

Their utterances abounded in criticism of Mr. Roosevelt, the New Deal, Mr. Farley and Mr. Tugwell, and established beyond peradventure the "boo" in the American vocabulary with references to "Brickyard Jim," "Tugwell and the Reds," "typical Farley Stooges," "the road to the Left," the "socialistic, communistic New Deal." Phrases such as "promises are made to be kept," "this is an American audience," "the State Capitol at Albany is a telephone booth in the District of Columbia," "our constitutional form of government," and "the dear old Constitution" unfailingly brought down the house.

The culmination of the preliminaries was the appearance of William F. Bleakley, who resigned from the State Supreme Court bench to lead the Republican party fortunes in New York. He brought a bill of particular which pledged the full range of social benefits in promises to balance the budget, support of social security, recognition of the rights of labor, fostering of slum clearance, extension of the civil service system, encouragement of industry, full state-aid to education and reapportionment of the State's representational areas.

Ovation for Landon

Mr. Landon's reception was so tumultuous that the moot point of who was to introduce him was disposed of instantly in an ovation that kept him bowing and waving his hand for eight minutes after his entrance despite his repeated attempts to remind the crowd of the high cost of pending radio moments. It was as though the man and his speech had been made to order the way the Republican populace took both to their bosom and attended every inflection, and there crept into it finally the mood of dedication that lent solemn emphasis to the Kansas Governor's closing credo of commitment.

Neither Alfred E. Smith, nor any other of the leading Democrats who have bolted the Roosevelt Democracy, were on the speakers' platform, nor the headliners of the Hoover Administration. Aside from the presidential candidate and Mr. Hamilton, the premier applause of the evening went to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the Republican President whose Bull Moose movement in 1912 gave the party one of the most serious problems it ever has experienced and lost it an election. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth was inconspicuously in attendance.

Streets Echo Triumph

Street crowds surged to the entrance of the Garden for the emergence of Mr. Landon, and as the thousands inside poured forth to make the street a human flood in the night, the ovation to the Republican standard bearer had an irrepressible extension. Proceeding to a midnight train which would return him to the West, the candidate stood on the front seat of his automobile and acknowledged a tribute such as doubtless he never before in his life had received.

"Well, it looks like Jim Farley stirred up a cyclone from a typical prairie state," one man said to another.

The street scene echoed the rally all the way across town, continuing the triumphant sentiment of the meeting with vociferous "razzberrys" for every strolling citizen whose lapel or automobile windshield proclaimed for President Roosevelt.

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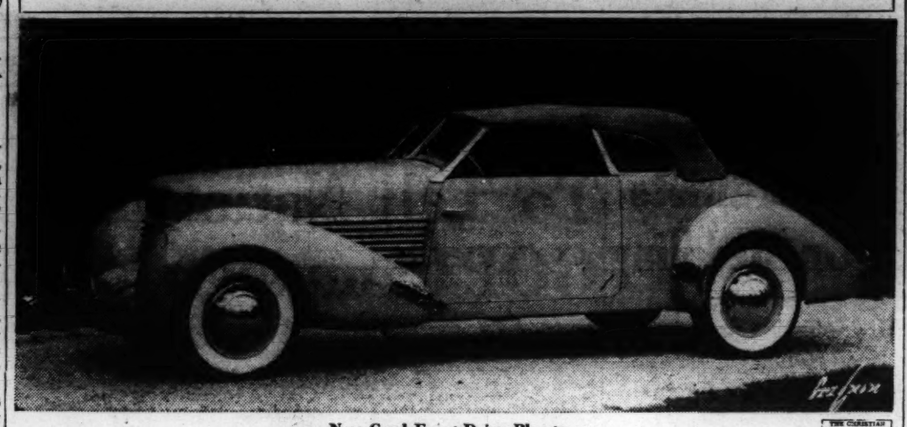

New Cord Front-Drive Phaeton

Front-Drive Cord Anticipates Move To Engine in Rear

The hoods are higher but you cannot mistake a Cord. Distinctive styling without arousing the reaction of being over-radical in construction is one of the strongest sales points for the 1937 Cords now on display at 790 Commonwealth Avenue in Boston.

Cord is still the sole product of the Auburn Automobile Company, although that will not be for long. A new Auburn will appear next spring in a lower-priced field than the Cord.

Meanwhile, Auburn concentrates on the front-wheel drive and as pioneer in this field it holds an advantage it does not intend to lose. Slowly but surely the industry is working toward the engine-in-the-rear with its obvious advantage of removing the long drive-shaft tunnel running through the center of seating compartments and allowing for lower centers of gravity.

Front-wheel drive has many advantages of its own. The rear end merely trails the front with the result that in turning corners at high speed the car clings more closely to the road than the conventional type, Auburn engineers say. Being pulled rather than pushed is a particularly important factor in safety on wet pavements, loose gravel and ice. The claim is that front-wheel drive makes steering increasingly simple even on straightaways. Front wheels pull themselves over obstacles in the road rather than being forced over from behind.

Cord is also ahead of the industry in eliminating running boards. The floor of the car is only 10½ inches from the ground because there is no drive shaft to prevent lowering the body. Wind-howls have been completely eliminated, Auburn claims. Less wind resistance to overcome, as a result of lowered bodies, means less horsepower required to propell the car and hence greater operating economies.

Remote control in shifting gears eliminates all levers in the front compartment. The parking brake is on the left-hand side of the driver.

To maintain the car at 60 miles an hour, engineers found that Cord required only 40 horsepower. Yet the Lycoming engine which propells the car develops 125 horsepower. Unusually quick acceleration and power on the hills is the result. Cord challenges prospective buyers to insist upon taking their demonstration of riding comfort in the back seat. The ride is described as "cradle-type." Unsprung weight is a leading cause of choppy riding in the rear seat. Conventional rear-drive cars, say Cord manufacturers, must necessarily have heavy rear-ends. Springs and shock absorbers are unable to absorb the shock of road obstacles with heavy rear-ends. Unsprung weight is reduced to a minimum in the Cord which has no such heavy rear-ends.

Hull Says Scrapping Trade Agreements Means Economic War

DETROIT, Oct. 30 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said last night that repeal of reciprocal trade treaties by the United States would "fling in the face of the world a general declaration of economic war."

"No matter how fervently he proclaims his desire for prosperity and peace, Governor Landon's trade program would inevitably destroy the former and betray the latter," Secretary Hull said in an address prepared for delivery at a Democratic rally here.

In the spech, broadcast nationally, Secretary Hull said the Republican presidential candidate was "pledged by the Cleveland platform and his own statements to a repeal of the Trade Agreements Act."

Secretary Hull said one purpose of the 14 new reciprocal trade agreements of President Roosevelt's Administration was "to eliminate all factors which make for economic warfare as the most effective work that can be done for the cause of durable peace."

Virginia Docks Declared Unconcerned With Strike

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 30 (AP)—George W. Millner, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Union, today said the Pacific coast waterfront strike would not affect the port of Norfolk.

"Correspondence shows that only four lines failed to agree with the proposals of the Pacific coast labor representatives," he said. "All the others signed. Those not signing were the Dollar, Matson, American-Hawaiian and Luckenbach.

"However, this port is not concerned with what is taking place on the west coast. There will be no strike here as far as the longshoremen are concerned."

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Military Coup Gives Iraq New Government

(Continued from Page 1)

net of seven, headed by Hikmat Sulaiman, in power in Iraq, the British Foreign Office was informed today.

The coup was accomplished without violence, Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr informed British officials.

CAIRO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Reports reaching here from Baghdad today said the Iraq Government offices had been bombed from the air during a military coup in which Premier Gen. Yasin Pasha El Hashimi resigned and King Ghazi was forced to appoint a new Premier.

The airplanes, the reports said, first dropped copies of an ultimatum calling upon the Government to resign They returned two hours later, dropping bombs, the advices added.

(Reports from Jerusalem said that an airplane had machine-gunned Government buildings. However British diplomatic advices stated there was no violence.)

Canadian Grit: Five Lost Crops Fail to Daunt

(Continued from Page 1)

Canada and draws a triangle from the border of the United States and Manitoba at about the 99th degree of longitude, northwest to Lloydminster on the Saskatchewan-Alberta line, thence southwest through the city of Calgary to the border, he will have outlined an area wherein the agricultural pendulum swings to far extremes of affluence or non-productivity. In a matter of yield, so to speak, the open prairie region is like that little girl with a little curl right in the middle of her forehead:

When she is good she's very, very good
And when she's bad she's horrid.

A Difference

Capt. John Palliser, who investigated the feasibility of a commercial trade route across the British North American territory in 1858, evidently crossed the area when it was in a negative mood. He reported vegetation so sparse that he could not get grass for his horse. He gave as his opinion that the prairies of Saskatchewan and Alberta were unsuited for settlement.

But Prof. John Macoun, a government botanist, in a more recent investigation, reached a different conclusion, finding that where Palliser's horse could not get grass his own party had difficulty in pushing through the luxuriant growth. He estimated that 80 per cent of the country is suitable for grain and cattle. As a matter of fact, since the section within the triangle described became settled, Saskatchewan's wheat yield increased from 35,000,000 bushels in 1906 to 321,000,000 in 1928, since which time drought years have lessened the volume.

What Makes Best Wheat

And this brings up an ambiguity. Because this prairie triangle is high and dry it produces some of the best wheat in the world, and because it is high and dry its wheat crop is sometimes a failure. Here's the reason: No. 1 Northern wheat, noted for its high protean content, can be grown only in northern latitudes where the climate is dry. It demands bright days and cool nights. Hence best weather conditions prevail on the border line of aridity. When weather wanders too far in either the wet or dry direction the wheat is likely to suffer—from rust in the first instance, from drought in the second.

Now, since there is such a narrow margin making for ideal conditions, the Government is planning measures tending to preserve a better balance between want and abundance. The Federal Government recognizes a degree of responsibility in having placed settlers on indiscriminate half sections without regard to the nature of soil or the accessibility of water.

It now sees that the greatest asset to the area is the experience of the people who have settled three, and therefore its plans embrace two main objectives, namely, the maintenance of farmers already within the area and the reduction of their financial obligations. Facilitating these plans are soil and debt surveys, the first determining the proper economic use of the different sections, the second adjusting the financial harness to fit the back of the prairie farmer.

Changing Farms

Using these surveys as guides, the Government, in co-operation with railways, land companies, mortgage companies, municipalities and provincial governments, proposes to aid farmers in vacating poor lands and moving to better lands. It proposes to fence the poor lands, arrange water supply, seed the lands to grass, and turn them into community pastures, with provisions for the improvement of stock. Augmenting these plans would be a marketing service which would include the transfer of cattle from breeding areas in the West to feeding fields in the East, whence they would pass through the ports of Montreal, St. John or Halifax along to the British markets.

These are some of the plans already underfoot toward permanent relief. Temporary relief is already reaching the drought sufferers. It includes food for those in need, transference of cattle to better grazing grounds, supplying of clothing to destitute families, and similar activities. Warrants have been issued authorizing the federal expenditure of $20,000,000 within the three prairie provinces, and debt adjustment measures have been instituted in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Burdens Eased

The Aberhard Social Credit Government in Alberta in arbitrarily deferring payments and cutting the interest rates on debts has eased somewhat the financial burden of farmers in that province, while the $75,000,000 debt reduction plan effected by Premier William J. Patterson of Saskatchewan in co-operation with the Federal Government and mortgage and loan companies permit drought sufferers to carry on with reduced financial obligations until conditions return to normal.

They have gone through stern experiences, these men in blue jeans and caps whose eyes are accustomed to long distances. Some few of them have given up the struggle and moved to new areas—more than 8000 of them in the past five years—but the majority of those who remain hitch up their belts and look into the future with a fortitude to which they have grown accustomed.

They'll Stick

"Move out?" they say. "No, Sir. We've tilled this land for many years. We have faith in it. We've somehow managed to keep going through the lean years. We'll stay on for the fat years. All we need is rain. Then we'll pay what we owe and have some left over.

"We believe in Canada and in her prairies. We'll stick. Next year, you'll see!"

And so they cheered Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, when on a visit to Saskatchewan last month he spoke of the optimism and hope of the plains people, and they cheered him when he said to their children:

"Loyalty and pride are to be found in the schools of Canada. If you are truly loyal to Canada you will be loyal to all that matters. You boys and girls will settle the future of Canada, a wonderful country, and if you are loyal to the King, you will be loyal to Canada."

No, the drought has not whipped them. And next year you'll see.

Dockmen and Sailors Strike on West Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

rapid-fire activity on the part of every agency connected with the disputed Pacific coast maritime problem. Negotiations had been going on daily, however, since Oct. 13, when shipowners and union chiefs agreed to continue operations pending action to be taken by the then newly appointed Maritime Commission in Washington.

Acceptance of this "truce" on the part of the unions Oct. 13 was dependent upon a time limit which they set as Oct. 26—the date the Maritime Commission legally was to come into being. Shipowners agreed to an "unlimited" period of investigation after the commission dispatched an investigator—Admiral H. G. Hamlet—to San Francisco.

The Strike Vote

At this time the unions, comprising the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, decided to request from their 37,000 members "a bargaining weapon"—the right to strike—should there be no "suitable" working out of fundamental issues. And they set midnight of Oct. 28 as the deadline.

The results of this referendum showed even a greater percentage of workers replying in the affirmative—favoring strike action—than the leaders had expected. Approximately 97 per cent were reported to have voted "yes."

Terms of 1934

Upon the arrival of Admiral Hamlet on Oct. 19 all disputants gave out statements of extreme hopefulness that the fundamental issues of the hiring hall, the overtime pay, penalties for breaking contract terms and union preference in hiring might be ironed out.

On Oct. 23, the employers reoffered the terms of the 1934 award, over which the dispute has raged since early August. But the unions wanted action on the fundamental points of cleavage first.

Admiral Hamlet requested each side to consider extending the 1934 award terms for one year, to allow time for a Maritime Commission inquiry into every side and angle of the controversy. But the marine unions declined.

Admiral Hamlet before the union's Joint Negotiating Committee was confronted with the six points which union spokesmen said were "fundamental issues and not subject to compromise or arbitration." These they said were:

1. Preferential hiring for licensed deck and engineer officers.
2. All ship's personnel to be hired through the hiring halls.
3. Cash payment for all overtime.
4. Cooks and stewards to be guaranteed not more than eight hours work in each 12.
5. Unconditional guarantee of continuation of six-hour day to longshoremen.
6. Present agreements (1934 award) to be extended to Sept. 30, 1937—provided that points 1, 2 and 5 are agreed upon before Oct. 28—with other points to be negotiated upon in the meantime.

But here the employers refused, on the ground that acceptance would be a surrender of every disputed point in the whole issue.

Subsidies, Wages Rates

The commission has it in its power not only to administer $100,000,000 in ship subsidies, but also to prescribe minimum wages and working conditions. More than that it has authority to adjust and cancel all existing ocean mail contracts not later than June 30, 1937, and to substitute direct operating subsidies, to regulate rates, conditions of competition, routes, and other financial conditions; and to promote the country's merchant marine through construction subsidies.

New Orleans Dockmen Continue on Their Jobs

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 30 (AP)—Longshoremen were discharging the Florence Luckenbach of the Luckenbach Gulf Steamship Co. Inc. today, and there was no immediate evidence of a strike here in sympathy with the Pacific coast maritime strike.

The men were members of two longshore unions which have contracts with the Luckenbach line and Swayne and Hoyt, Ltd., operating between New Orleans and the Pacific coast.

The charters of these two unions were revoked last spring by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and new charters were issued to two independent groups which hold contracts with other lines in the port here.

T. J. Darcy, spokesman for the old unions, predicted that 500 longshoremen would go on strike in New Orleans, but he said that some 1400 others would not be affected.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

will spread along the gulf and up the Atlantic seaboard is seen in the readiness of 500 New Orleans longshoremen to strike and an order for Atlantic coast maritime labor to hold a sit-down strike at noon.

Negotiations between the seven federated unions involved and the shipowners of the Pacific coast are unadjourned. The Federal Government makes prodigious efforts to effect a reconciliation; there is prospect of successful intervention by the new Federal Maritime Commission. Undoubtedly speeding the Federal Government in its efforts is apprehension over the damaging effect of a paralyzed coastline on election eve.

Masks—Halloween and Otherwise

American children on Halloween delight in wearing masks of friendly ogres and other make-believe monsters. Russian children learn they, too, may anticipate an occasion when masks will be worn—gas masks. Russia announces a 2000-mile march in gas masks to test civilian defenses against no make-believe monsters but against gas bombs.

Thousands of children will march between towns and cities all the way from Baku on the Caspian Sea to Leningrad. The children will march in groups of 50 to 200; their approach to a town will set off sirens, and this will be the signal for the citizens to join the marchers in gas masks.

Fascists—Paris Police End Garage Siege

Bedraggled and unheroic, 200 Fasicts marched out of a garage at Choisy-le-Roi, near Paris. They were followers of Col. François de La Rocque, whose fascist Croix de Feu has been converted into the still fascist Social Party. They had barricaded themselves into the garage after Communists had proved too much for them in open combat. Emerging this morning, they surrendered to the Mobile Guards, who had saved them from rough treatment by approximately 40 Communists.

The liberal measures of Premier Léon Blum, coupled with his efficient policing to establish law and order, have appeared to dim the fascist star, which was in its ascendancy when social pressure was finding no effective ventilation. And that was only a few months ago.

Defenses—France Looks at Belgian Frontier

France looks to its borders with new apprehension in consequence of Belgian neutrality stand. Upon the echo of Belgium's proclamation, Minister of Defense Edouard Daladier left on a tour of inspection of French defenses along the Belgian frontier. Today Deputy Jean Pierre Plichon asks the army committte of the Chamber of Deputies to extend the famous "Maginot" line of frontier defenses from Lorraine to the North Sea.

Prior to Belgium's neutrality declaration, France had probably depended upon Belgium's co-operation to permit France to send troops into Belgium and repel invaders at the Belgium frontier. But Belgium has said it would quarter neither French nor German troops. This suggests that France had best look to its own defenses.

The Maginot line is the most impressive labyrinth of defense ever constructed. It is a maze of passages, with elaborate lighting systems, well stocked with food and constantly manned by picked troops.

Ironically, as France builds its defenses, Germany concentrates on railway lines and smooth, hard-surfaced roads designed to permit a quick thrust at a prospective enemy. Still more ironically, as France burrows underground, the role of aircraft in the next war looms larger. But after all, the infantry has to take what the aircraft and the artillery bombard.

Iraq Changes—Coup Sets Up New Cabinet

Army men in Iraq, having read the budget of their Government, decided that the appropriations for military purposes were niggardly. They straightway planned a coup, flew over Government offices and announced that the Cabinet had best resign; two hours later the planes returned and dropped a few bombs; and the Government resigned.

Latest reports relate that the military is in command, that King Ghazi has been forced to appoint a new Cabinet, while high tension prevails throughout the capital. Great Britain, in the early postwar days, held Iraq as a mandate; recently it has been granted nominal freedom. Great Britain still can be said to enjoy special interests in this country.

Air Failure—All Three French Teams Lose

Aviation enterprises do not always end amid ticker tape and festive leis; sometimes their fate is criticism and derogation. Such is the outcome of the round-trip air race from Paris to Saigon, French Indo-China. There were three teams of contestants. All were forced to abandon the race. Promptly the French press unleased diffusive criticism; some of the criticism hit the fliers for failing to reach their goal; some hit Pierre Cot, French Air Minister, on the score that he "improvised" the race without adequate preparations. It appears that the $55,200 prize will go a-begging.

President Takes Cake, But Recipe Remains at Home

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Sam Becker of near-by Fort Thomas, Ky., had a letter from Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thanking her for a delicious sponge cake—but the secret of the fluffy delicacy remained with her.

"Not for love nor money," she said, would she "tell anyone outside my family how to make it."

The recipe, Mrs. Becker explained, has been "handed down through four generations. I have a daughter in college, and part of her education will be to learn how to make that cake."

Mrs. Becker, who last January first baked cakes for Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky and James A. Farley, delivered another to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt during a 90-minute campaign stop here Oct. 16.

In return, she received the following leter, signed "Eleanor Roosevelt":

"The President thinks you were more than kind to send the very delicious cake to him and he asked me to thank you so much for your thought in doing so. He was delighted to have it and is also grateful for your good wishes."

Friends of Mrs. Becker recently were served what she described as a "duplicate" of the cake given to the President and his wife. Resembling more the moist texture of angelfood cake than the "sponge" variety, slices were "dotted" with pinches of ground cinnamon.

Mrs. Becker would not even admit it was cinnamon.

"No," she said, "I'm sorry; that recipe is mine and I can't talk about it. But I'll bake you one sometime."

Spanish Sailors Held in Cuba

HAVANA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Ten members of the crew of the Spanish steamer Manuel Arnus were arrested yesterday and ordered to appear in court on charges of fomenting insubordination aboard the vessel while it lay in Havana harbor. The men included eight alleged members of the "red supervising committee" which, the steamer's officers charged, was set up by the communist crew and issued commands during the voyage from Spain.

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Madrid Claims New Victories In Surprise Counter-Attacks

TORREJON DE LA CALZADA, Spain, Oct. 30 (AP)—Government commanders rushed fresh troops to the front today as Madrid forces reopened their fierce assault on the fascists in the second day of one of the war's stiffest battles.

Revitalized by the capture of three insurgent-held towns almost on the outskirts of the capital, the Socialist army battled in the hollow of the fascists' v-shaped line in an effort to force it back or break through it.

"Forward to Victory"

Torrejon de Velasco, 15 miles south of Madrid on the arterial highway to Toledo, was the next objective.

Shouts of "Forward to victory" echoed through the Government lines in the dawn hours as battle-fired troops sprang to the charge.

Airplanes, tanks and anti-aircraft artillery joined the charge as officers rallied their men with shouts to "Save Madrid and drive the fascist hirelings back to Portugal."

Gunners lay down a barrage of steel shrapnel, with the first light of morning, from cannon brought forward in pace with the Government advance.

Governments New Force

The Madrid counter-offensive was launched yesterday simultaneously with a proclamation in Madrid by Premier Francisco Largo Caballero that the Government now had a force of tanks and airplanes strong enough to break the siege of Madrid.

The militia suddenly took the offensive, captured Humanes and Grinon, and entered this town by nightfall. Government leaders claimed recapture of Sesena and Torrejon de Velasco was virtually within reach.

Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgent army of Moors and foreign legionnaires were reported to have suffered heavy losses.

Convoys Annihilated

The War Ministry in Madrid posted bulletins which claimed bombing by Government squadrons annihilated Fascist convoys in a wide area south and southwest of Madrid at Toledo, Navalcarnero, Santa Cruze del Retamar and south of Grinon.

On the front northwest of the capital, it said, fascist artillery maintained a daily rain of shells on Cruz Verde and Santa Maria de la Alameda.

Enthusiasm born of the new Government drive was reflected in Madrid where Socialist aircraft made their first appearance in weeks.

Claridad, Premier Largo Caballero's newspaper, however, cautioned restraint and urged economic use of gasoline, automobiles and other machinery "which may be hard to replace."

New Loyalist Strength Recalls Italian Claim Of Soviet Aiding Madrid

MADRID, Oct. 30 (AP)—With reference to the new drive against the insurgents, Premier Francisco Largo Caballero made the following statement:

"Fascist bands which have been approaching Madrid have already exhausted their strength and while they are disintegrating, our forces are becoming stronger every day.

"We now have tanks and aviation which are important arms to pursue and destroy the enemy, but we need also the courage of the valiant militia and the complete will to conquer.

"The militia will advance with tanks and aviation to complete its work definitely and vanquish the enemy. Insurgent columns—destroyed by our aviation and overwhelmed by our tanks—are already retreating before our drive and soon will be completely conquered."

The Socialist Premier of Spain did not elaborate his assertion of receipt of new war materials. Observers in the Spanish capital, however, recalled Italian charges before the London neutrality committee that Soviet Russia had sent tanks, planes and men to the assistance of the Madrid Government.

Spanish Ambassador To Washington Sees Victory for Madrid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Ultimate victory for Government forces in Spain was predicted here today by Don Fernando de los Rios, newly arrived Ambassador from Madrid to the United States.

Speaking as the guest of honor at a luncheon of the National Press Club he told an audience of American correspondents that while Madrid, now almost surrounded by rebel troops might fall, scch a development would have only "political significance" and would not affect the ultimate outcome.

"I am certain of our victory," he said. "First for a realistic reason, because I know that the love of liberty is profoundly rooted in the heart of Spain; and second, because I believe in justice and in the cause of humanism."

The Ambassador did not discuss the strategic aspects of the situation, but held that the rebellion must collapse because it does not represent a national movement. He offered as proof of its non-national character the fact that "it finds it necessary to call and to use as its own attacking arms, Moors and mercenaries who have no country and who have enlisted in the foreign legion."

He also denied that the rebels were truly representative of Roman Catholic Spain, asking:

"How can we explain from a Catholic or Christian point of view that in the very Cathedral of Badajoz these armies composed of Moors and foreign legionnaires, these very forces, the army of the Roman Catholic cause, so-called, perpetrated on the high altar of the church mass executions of those men who were loyal to the Government?"

Rebels Change Tactics With Push Eastward

TORREJON DE VELASCO, Spain, Oct. 30 (AP)—Fascist besiegers of Madrid, confronted with sudden belligerency of government militiamen, shifted their battlefront today.

Gen. Francisco Franco, Insurgent commander, moved a column eastward toward Cienpozuelos to bridge the territory between the Madrid-Aranjuez and the Madrid-Toledo highways where the Government attacks were centered.

There still was no indication of the heralded "big push" toward the capital.

Insurgent commanders said that the villages of Villa Viciosa and nearby Alcocorn, both about 10 miles southwest of the beleaguered city, had been evacuated.

White flags were flying in the two towns, they said.

Rumors filtered into the insurgent field headquarters that Gen. Sebastian Pozas had taken command of the Government forces and that Premier Largo Caballero had fled the capital.

Anarchists were said to have isolated Madrid by posting guards at its gates to prevent both entry and departure. Insurgent officials said the report was learned from Government prisoners.

Lorado Taft

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Lorado Taft, who passed on here today, won world-wide renown by his sculpture.

His works are known from Washington, D. C., to Seattle, Wash. Among them are the heroic figure of Blackhawk, above the Rock river in Illinois, and "The Fountain of Time," on the Midway of the University of Chicago.

Less than three weeks ago, Mr. Taft journeyed to Quincy, Ill., to join in the dedication of a monument on the spot where Judge Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln held one of their famous debates.

He designed the plaque, a graphic representation of Lincoln standing by a table, with Douglas seated, head bowed, at his right.

The sculptor was born at Elmwood, Ill., April 29, 1860. He was the son of Don Carlos Taft and Marcy Lucy (Foster) Taft. His father was for many years a professor of geology at the University of Chicago.

During the sculptor's boyhood at Urbana, he was permitted to help a Belgian sculptor repair a collection of casts. There he first bent his skill to works of statuary.

Physicists Study Pre-Built Homes, Coaxial Telephone

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Why prefabricated housing is only mildly successful, how dangerous vibration problems in transport planes, ocean liners and locomotives have been solved, and how the new "coaxial" cable between New York and Philadelphia will enable transmission of several hundred telephone conversations simultaneously over the same circuit, were explained here today by speakers at the fifth anniversary of the American Institute of Physics.

Dr. John Ely Burchard of Bemis Industries labeled housing "the forgotten child of physics," explaining that whereas the modern building is of two essential components, the shell and equipment to make the shell habitable, nearly all research by physicists has been concentrated on "gadgets." The difficulty with prefabricated housing, Dr. Burchard declared, is that researchists always are worrying about what somebody thinks he wants.

What Houseowner Wants

"We have failed to face the issue directly and have not examined a house properly, to see what must be provided. It certainly is not an oil burner or a fireplace or a telephone per se, that the houseowner wants. He wants to be sheltered from the elements, to be warm, to see, to have some degree of repose, communication with the outside world, and he wants all of these to improve all the time."

Dr. Burchard then drew a picture of what housing objectives must be. "What we seek in prefabrication," he said, "is a method of making the same part over and over again so it can be mass-produced, rapidly and cheaply assembled, and yet yield a reasonable amount of flexibility. Take the problem of standard panels. So long as we are building mere boxes with openings, standard panels are easy.

Complications Cited

"But in that box we now have to place lighting fixtures. Switches, a furnace, radiators, stoves, refrigerators, and tie them back with conduits, ducts, wires, etc. If we put these in or on special panels, then before we know it we have more special panels than standard."

The questions for physics to answer, the speaker implied, are whether the demand for artificial light means electric bulbs and candelabra or whether we might not have a system of illumination that would occupy the top portion of every wall panel and whether the need for heat means radiators and pipes. "Can we not develop all our wall panels into radiant panels so we can afford to put equipment in each," he asked. "I am well aware that today's cove lighting and methods of heating radiant panels are too expensive for consideration, but the fantasy of today is the legend of tomorrow.

Problem of Vibration

Dr. J. P. Den Hartog, Harvard University, next considered vibrations which place definite limitations on the design of machines for ocean liners, locomotives, aircraft and even the barber's electric clippers. He cited the experience of the Graf Zeppelin in starting on a transatlantic trip and progressing only as far as France before drive shafts of four out of its five motors snapped. It developed that just before the trip. The motors were overhauled and bolts were tightened in the coupling to take out "play." This changed the system sufficiently to cause vibrating resonance with its inescapeable result.

Dr. O. E. Buckley of Bell Telephone Laboratories described lines of research which have contributed to a single piece of telephone apparatus, selecting for his talk the crystal wave filter, a feature of the new "coaxial cable" system now being tested between New York and Philadelphia.

Simultaneous Messages

In this type of cable, hundreds of telephone conversations are transmitted simultaneously over the same circuit. Crystal filters are used at terminals to sort out individual channels of conversations and steer them in their proper paths. Thus a method fundamental to radio telephony is to be applied to telephony with wires.

Dr. Millikan has been tackling the problem of buckling in sheets used for wing or fuselage covering. He pointed out that in order to prevent all buckling of these sheets, their thickness would have to be so great, weight would be prohibitive.

It is the design of equilirium between the plane's weight and the lift of the air which necessitates considerable experimentation on the part of Dr. Millikan, for in violent maneuvers or in flying through storms and gusty weather, the sheet must carry loads much higher than normal.

'Wired Wireless'

Electric wave filters of which the crystal filter is a special type, were first conceived by Dr. G. A. Campbell 30 years ago. Application to the telephone brings up the apparent paradoxical descriptive phrase of "wired wireless."

For instance, a carrier wave of say 60,000 frequency, much too high to be audible if it were a sound wave, can be sent over a telephone line and its amplitude "modulated" or tuned down by a telephone transmitter so that it "carries" the voice vibrations with it.

On the opposite end of its journey it meets a duplicate set of filters which let vibrations of certain frequencies through, but stop all others. One filter lets the 60,000-cycle vibrations through to a certain line, while other filters prevent them from going anywhere else. Hundreds of messages can be sent over the same line, each sorted out by an appropriate filter and received independently. Each frequency range is referred to as a "channel" and thus from 59,000 to 61,000 would be a channel for the 60,000 carrier wave.

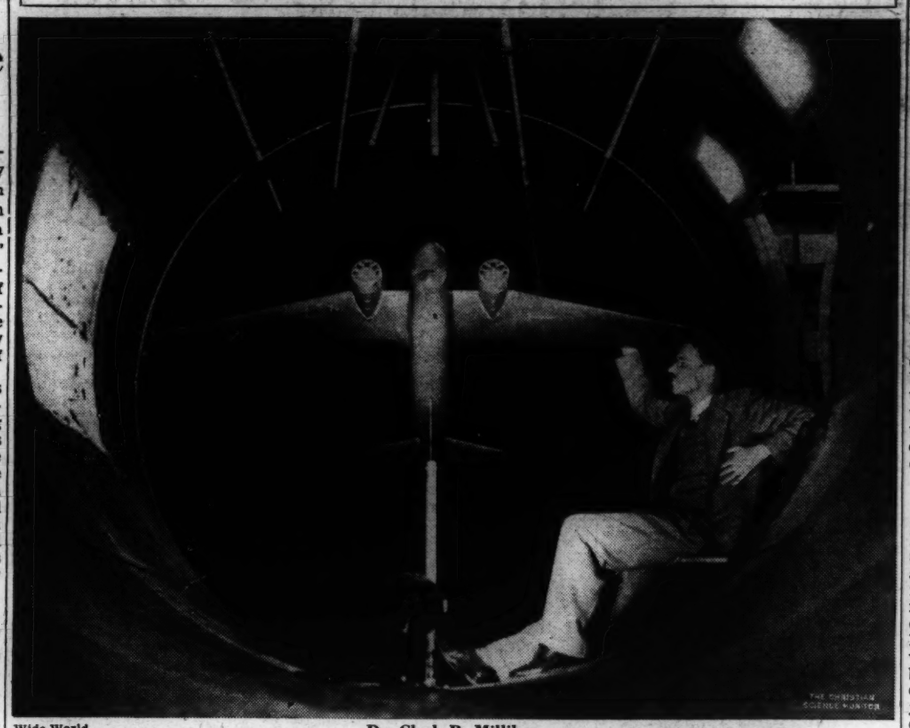
Universities Indicted

Indictment of American colleges and universities for placing too much emphasis on intellectual exercises in the teaching of natural science and too little attention on its practical connections with the business of living marked yesterday's session.

Dr. Homer L. Dodge, dean of the graduate school, University of Oklahoma, in addition, charged industry with responsibility for antisocial acts partly responsible for the reticence of educators to train physicists directly for its use.

Among other papers presented, Dr. E. C. Sullivan of the Corning Glass Works discussed the industrial physicist in the glass industry and Dr. Paul D. Foote of the Gulf Research and Development Company advised members to "let the physicist change your oil." Dr. Zay Jeffries and Dr. E. Q. Adams of the General Electric Company gave a joint paper on "Physics in the Metals Industry."

Model Plane Flying in Wind Tunnel



Wide World

Dr. Clark B. Millikan

Conducting Aeronautical Experiment in Guggenheim Laboratory at California Institute of Technology

Able Auto Drivers Need Have No Fear Of a Tire Blowout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 — A competent driver can keep his car under control in the event of a blowout, says Edward P. Curran, safety director of the Keystone Automobile Club, in reply to numerous queries from members regarding the highly advertised dangers of such mishaps.

"The natural tendency of the driver when a blowout occurs," Mr. Curran declares, "is to press hard on the brakes, but driving experts agree that this is the wrong thing to do. Instead, the driver should concentrate his attention on keeping the car on the road and allowing the decelerated motor to act as a brake in slowing down the vehicle. Quick application of the brakes may result in the car overturning, and releasing the clutch may throw it into a skid. The big job of the driver when a blowout occurs is to steer."

For the benefit of those who have had no experience with blowouts, Mr. Curran explains that a car always swerves in the direction of the blowout—that is, if a left tire is affected, the swerve will be to the left, and vice versa.

As always, he says, if a skid occurs, the driver should steer in its direction. The tendency to skid is only increased by steering in the opposite direction in an effort to straighten out at once.

Wagner College Sets Goal of $1,100,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STAPLETON, N. Y., Oct. 30—Having observed its fiftieth anniversary of service to higher education here Oct. 26, Wagner College launched a development program to raise $100,000 during 1936 and $1,100,000 within the next 10 years for new buildings and endowments. An initial gift of $25,000 from Mrs. Louise Dreyfus of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was announced by Clarence C. Stoughton, president of the college.

Founded originally as a Lutheran pro-seminary in Rochester, N. Y., to train students for the German-American ministry, Wagner became a liberal arts college upon its removal to Staten Island in 1918.

Like Harvard University, which benefited through a gift from John Harvard, Wagner College was able to erect its first building in Rochester in 1886 through the generosity of John Wagner, who donated $12,000 and in whose honor the school was named.

While the institution remains under the control and management of the United Lutheran Synod of New York, the student body represents many religious denominations. The college, now co-educational, added the first woman member to its faculty last fall when Dr. Marion R. Bartlett became professor of psychology.

Guild Modifies Proposal to End Seattle Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The American Newspaper Guild made public yesterday a letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, agreeing to accept Mr. Green's proposal for settlement of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer strike with two modifications.

In a statement which followed issuance of the letter, H. M. Bitner, general manager of Hearst newspapers, said the modifications asked by the guild "were fully discussed before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and evidently were rejected by that body."

He said the management of the Post-Intelligencer, at the solicitation of Mr. Green, already had accepted the proposal of the labor body without modification. "Naturally," he added, "any modification of the proposal of the American Federation of Labor is unacceptable to the management of the Post-Intelligencer."

The guild letter, signed by Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary, informed Mr. Green that "since we find ourselves in accord with the views of yourself and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in various important respects, we are hopeful that your proposal can be made to serve as an actual basis for resolving all differences."

It said the international executive board of the guild stands ready to recommend acceptance of the proposal with the two modifications, which provide:

That Frank J. Lynch and Everhardt Armstrong, whose dismissal led to the strike, be included among those reinstated, and that the negotiating committee have a representative of the American Newspaper Guild added, with President Green serving as arbiter in any matters remaining in dispute.

Mr. Eddy said that reinstatement of Mr. Lynch and Mr. Armstrong "would in no wise prejudice the issue as to whether or not they were justly dismissed, inasmuch as failure of the parties to reach an agreement, along with any and all other outstanding issues would revert to the arbiter who might order their dismissal."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board yesterday announced that hearings in the case of the strike-crippled Seattle Post-Intelligencer would be resumed here Nov. 10.

English Miners Pay Damages for Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—Six hundred miners are each to pay 8s. 8d. compensation and 4s. costs to the Hazelrigg and Burradon Coal Company for an unlawful stoppage at the Burradon and Weetslade Collieries, Northumberland, as a result of an agreement reached here recently.

Industrial Toy Supplants Gun In Christmas Trade Preview

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—There will be few lead soldiers and toy cannon in the Christmas stockings of American youngsters this year; and instead of playing at war on the day dedicated to the Prince of Peace, thousands of small boys and girls will be following the new vogue of aping their elders with toys which provide activity in industry, homemaking, baby care, fashion, art and transportation.

At a preview of new Christmas toys here Oct. 27, it was announced that guns and soldiers would comprise only 1 per cent of the playthings to be sold this year and that even in this field it would not be so much the strategy of battle between countries as sets of G-men equipment, cowboy suits and historical military outfits.

Things on Wheels

It is expected that the sale of Christmas toys this year will be at least 15 per cent greater than the $200,000,000 figure reached last season. Transportation toys bulk large in the total—streamlined, pint size motorcars humming like authentic engines, electric buttons with melodious honks, instead of horns, for velocipedes; headlights which can be dimmed or brightened; speedometers on bicycles; free wheeling on juvenile carts, and doll carriages equipped with safety brakes.

As for dolls, they now walk gracefully, boast finger nails, and have long hair for expert coiffeuring.

The adult demand for parlor games has sent them up 100 per cent in the sales rank, and there is a 30 per cent increase in educational play sets, games and books sponsored by comic characters and radio and film "stars."

Wave of Hand

Among the other innovations are roller skates with foot grips and noise-muffling devices, railroad trains with illuminated passenger cars, two-decker observation cars, authentic whistles and complete freight car equipment. Scale models are offered for reproducing famous ships; trains and automobile racers, and airplane building sets and airport sets are in great demand.

Using the new version of the electric eye, junior will be able to control his electric train set with a wave of the hand. Using optical lenses, he can build his own microscope and kaleidoscope, or can fashion an electric beam or light signaler. For other items, toy cash registers are shown, and electric pencils for woodburning. Finally, a tremendous boom appears in toyland building equipment, which includes complete landscape gardening sets.

New Arizona Univerity Head

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 30 (AP)—Dr. Paul S. Burgess, Dean of the College of Agriculture, was named president of the University of Arizona Oct. 28 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Homer Leroy Shantz. Dr. Burgess had been acting president.

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GOSH, THAT MEANS SEVERAL DAYS OF CRACKERS AND CHEESE AND GENERAL MESS!
MAYBE NOT. RUN ALONG AND CATCH YOUR OLD 7:45. I HAVE SOMETHING UP MY SLEEVE.
I HOPE SO. LAST TIME WE WERE BITING EACH OTHER'S HEADS OFF BEFORE THE JOB WAS FINISHED.
YOU'RE SURE EVERYTHING WILL BE FINISHED TONIGHT? WALLS, CEILING, FLOOR AND TRIM?
YES'M. NO LONG WAITS BETWEEN COATS WITH WALLHIDE, FLORHIDE AND WATERSPAR ENAMEL.
THERE YOU ARE, MRS. POTTS. YOU CAN START DINNER PRETTY SOON. NO NEED TO BE CAREFUL.
MAYBE MY HUSBAND WON'T GIVE A CHEER FOR ONE-DAY PAINTING!
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PUT AN AD IN THE PAPER, DARLING. "FOR SALE—TWO TEMPERS, HARDLY USED."

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CRISS-CROSS CRANBERRY PIE
Pie crust
4 cups cranberries
1½ to 2 cups sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon melted butter
2 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons water

Method: Line a pie plate with pie crust. Chop cranberries; mix with other ingredients; and fill pastry shell with this mixture. Place strips of pie crust over the top and bake in a moderate oven 35 to 45 minutes.

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Chautauqua Area Tunes Its Radios To Station WOCL

With Monitor Newscasters
Number Thirteen

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The slogan, "We're on Chautauqua Lake," of WOCL, pioneer radiocaster in southwestern New York, links WOCL with this city, widely known as the home of the Chautauqua, an institution that is a summer mecca for those interested in cultural pursuits.

WOCL, which has studios in Jamestown, was established and is still owned by A. E. Newton of this city. Since its opening in 1924, it has been continuously in operation under its founder's ownership. Mr. Newton has also pioneered in shortwave transmission as well as commercial radiocasting. Approximately 20 per cent of the station's schedule is devoted to educational and religious programs. Equal facilities are accorded to all religious denominations.

Check on Advertising

The station has wire line connections with a theater and one church. Any program and advertising material which might prove objectionable to the majority of its listeners is barred by WOCL as part of its operating policy.

In the autumn of 1934, "The Monitor Views the News" was first given over WOCL as part of its regular week-day schedule. This and other news radiocasts are considered by the management as some of the most popular features given by the station. Coleman Darnall, the Monitor commentator, recently completed his second full year of radiocasting.

Mr. Darnall's method of presenting the Monitor news has received much favorable comment and his good enunciation has gained prestige among other radiocasters. It is well liked also by advertisers and listeners. During the past summer WOCL assigned two afternoon periods to the Monitor news. It is now being given at 12:30 and again at 5:30 p. m.

WOCL Staff Members

WOCL is directly in charge of Donald C. Hart, station manager, who is also program manager and chief announcer. He is prominent in local musical and dramatic circles, and is widely known locally as an orchestra leader. His own program, "Melodies and Song," is the oldest sustaining feature on WOCL. Harold J. Kratzert is chief engineer.

WOCL operates on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles, with a power of only 50 watts. Nevertheless, its daylight coverage is estimated at about 50 miles, with an available listening audience of about 250,000 people. This primary range embraces all of Chautauqua county and part of Cattaraugus county, New York, and the northern section of Warren county in Pennsylvania. The night time reception is good in 10 cities, towns and villages in the vicinity of Jamestown, including a population of approximately 100,000. The WOCL transmitter is located on the outskirts of the city, with studios in the Abrahamson-Bigelow building.

[The next article in this series appears on Nov. 6.]

We're on Chautauqua Lake

Staff of Station WOCL

Back Row (Left to Right)—Harold Kratzert, Technician, Donald Hart, Announcer, Richard Evans, Program Director and Announcer. Front Row—Coleman Darnell, "The Monitor Views the News," and J. Ralph Carlson, Chief Announcer

Peace Movement Is Found Growing In Popular Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—Many signs that the popular peace movement is growing in strength and unity are seen by Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Her work in this cause took her to Europe in September, is taking her to mid-western and far-western states this month, and will lead her to Buenos Aires for a South American women's congress in November.

The demand for effective international peace machinery is more spontaneous and widespread now than it has been at any previous time in her experience in this field, Miss Schain declared when she stopped in Chicago for a meeting with members of her group here.

As an example of the present mood, she cited the Brussels conference in September. A crowd of about 2000 was expected; 5000 came. Delegates represented all walks of life, among them being large groups of peasants, aviators, trade union people, members of co-operatives, clubwomen and so on.

In the Midwest, Miss Schain is observing a similar upsurge of interest in peace. Ten years ago she toured this territory for the League of Women Voters. She found it difficult then to interest the rank and file of clubwomen in international affairs. On this trip, on the contrary, she is surprised by the large numbers of clubwomen who appear at the state conferences which are being held for the first time by her committee.

Secretary Perkins Cites Jobs Increase

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins counted 6,000,000 new jobs in private industry and 3,000,000 more persons engaged in useful work provided or assisted by the Government as evidence today of better times.

In an address prepared for delivery before a mass meeting of Democratic women yesterday, Secretary Perkins credited President Roosevelt for what she said was widespread improvement in American industry.

Women recognize, she declared, the value of the President's policy of "not waiting for spending power to trickle down from the top, but instead building it up from the ground through increased purchasing power of wage earners and farmers."

Churches Protest Liquor Sale Near Army Hospital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Recent action of Acting Secretary of War Harry Woodring in overriding protests against establishment of hard liquor dispensaries near Walter Reed Hospital today drew down upon him the vehement rebuke of the local Federation of Churches.

The Washington Alcohol Board of Control has consistently refused to grant liquor permits for a dispensary in the vicinity of any army or navy establishment when so requested by the officers in charge. The commanding officer of Walter Reed Hospital has requested refusal of all petitions which would have brought hard liquor within short reach of the army's most famous hospital and in all such cases the request has accordingly been denied.

Army Regulations

However, Mr. Woodring recently wrote a letter to the board directing them to consider only army regulations in the future and not the request of commanding officers. Army regulations, it was pointed out, do not prohibit liquor dispensaries near army reservations if they are on private property.

It is believed that the letter will remove whatever ban there has been on hard liquor stores near army posts in any part of the United States.

Commenting on this action, Wilbur La Roe Jr., chairman of the civic affairs committee of the Washington Federation of Churches today issued the following statement:

Authorities Overruled

"It is bad enough to have liquor sold throughout the nation's capital. It is bad enough to have thousands of men crippled and wounded by war, but the limit has been reached when a responsible officer of the Government, himself a servant of the people, overrules hospital authorities in their effort to protect these men against the ravages of hard liquor.

"You have virtually said that the Government looks with favor upon the sale of whisky near military hospitals, even when the responsible officers in charge, who are familiar with the particular problem, seek to prevent such sale. This conclusion necessarily follows from your letter to the A. B. C. board asking that the recommendations of the Walter Reed authorities be ignored."

Despite Mr. Woodring's formal notice to the alcohol board that it need not heed protests from Walter Reed authorities, they have nevertheless continued to urge the board against granting licenses for liquor stores near their hospital.

Orchards of Philistia, Old and New

Fertile Plains Near Jaffa Are 'Little California'; Jews Boom Tel Aviv

The Holy Land
Twenty-sixth of 51 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TEL AVIV, Palestine—"Tell it not in Gath," I wanted to say to the little Arab girl who had just entered our waiting autobus and was energetically hunting in her baggage for something. As a matter of fact, we were not far from Gath, but that didn't occur to me at the time. I was too much concerned with the fate of our newly arrived traveling companion.

I suppose her name was Hagar. She was plainly a peasant girl, otherwise her smooth, dark, oval face would have been covered with a veil. Her black eyes gleamed from between rows of very long curved lashes. Over her forehead were tightly arched two rolls of small gold coins, from beneath which peered two dark locks. Perhaps they had worked their way out to see why their owner was so distracted.

Enter Arabian Papa

She had a good reason to be—she had lost her ticket. For the sixth time she shook herself to see if it would fall from any of the folds of her well-crimped skirt, but it didn't. Then she looked again through her basket of eggs, but without results. She untied her kerchief of cucumbers and searched through them, but in vain. She looked behind her seat, under her seat, and everywhere along the floor. We other passengers all looked, too, but no ticket.

It was hopeless, and there was papa entering the bus, with his hands full of bundles, including an animated sack which certainly contained live chickens. The fringes of his long head scarf brushed across my face as he passed and a big lunch basket struck my shoulder, but I was so anxious to see how he would take little daughter's bad news, that I didn't mind serving as a sort of gangway for his baggage.

The tragic moment was at hand. That ticket was a great loss; it certainly cost as much as a chicken. And it is notorious—I suppose it is—that Arab fathers aren't very gentle with careless daughters. I wanted to save the gold-crowned maiden from the impending catastrophe by gallantly slipping her my own ticket with the remark that I was a second Richard the Lion-Hearted, from Smith County, Kansas, Rural Free Delivery Route No. 14.

A Model of Mildness

But papa looked as though his ancestors had been the very Saracens who chased Richard from these parts and I felt sure any attempt at gallantry on my part would make Hagar's situation worse, so I could only exclaim under my breath again, "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon."

But it was told right there, after all. Like a regular George Washington, Hagar said, "Father, I lost my ticket." Now for the explosion. I dreaded to think what an Arab papa would do to a careless Arab daughter.

But he didn't do anything.

He didn't exclaim, "Just like you," nor put on a pained look, meaning, "You'll be the ruin of your poor old Dad," nor glare, nor even frown. He deposited his chickens, lunch basket, bag of potatoes, and other bundles, and helped Hagar hunt.

Without success. Then they got out and went over to the bus from which they had transferred, but the ticket was not there either. They returned, took their seats, the bus started, father bought a new ticket and that was that.

My pity for Hagar was turned into relief that my own daughters weren't in that bus, otherwise, at every future paternal attempt of mine to give them a useful admonition about losing things, they would remind me of that gentle Arab papa from Gath. I suppose girls from Gath don't need to be frowned at, even if yours and mine do.

After a while we reached the city of Jaffa on the Mediterranean and that was the end of our road. I left the bus in haste so as to relieve papa Hamid of having to drag his bags over me again, and saw no more of Hagar.

But as they walked contentedly away, with their eggs, chickens, and cucumbers, I couldn't help but wonder if the old Philistines who used to live here looked like that. If, for example, Goliath in the intervals of peace between his epic encounters took off his shield, laid down his ponderous spear, and helped his children gather the eggs.

These thoughts came to me because we were in Philistia, at least in its northern part. One cannot say exactly where the boundaries of the Philistines' land were, because they depended upon the prowess of the tribes and varied greatly from time to time. However, Goliath's people occupied much of the land along the shore of the Mediterranean and often went as far north as Mt. Carmel.

It is certain that at periods they dominated the plains about Jaffa, which constitute the most fruitful area in Palestine. It is a little California. I see that when the country was partitioned among the various peoples the Philistines got the best of the bargain.

Roundabout Route

Jerusalem, you may remember, is just under 40 miles east of here, and sits on the dry, stone-covered heights of Judea. The fields there are rare and haggard, the valleys narrow, the hillsides steep, and water is scarce. That was the portion which fell to the ancient Jews.

But here on the seashore, about the city of Jaffa, fertility abounds. There are no piles of rocks or drifts of gravel to rob fields of moisture, no gullies down which floods may sweep, and no thin-soiled steeps where not even hardy rye can find a footing.

Here the land is level, is kept moist by not infrequent rains and by subterranean water that can be brought up from wells. Bounteous gardens and golden orchards proclaim its fecundity. And, strange to say, the people who are enabling wealth to spring so abundantly from the Philistine soil are Jews.

In ancient times they never inhabited this plain. Although David subdued it for a time, the Jews mostly had to content themselves with their barren Judean ridges. But now they've come and settled—though not from Jerusalem. It was not down those 40 miles they traveled to establish themselves here by the sea.

They made a very much longer journey. They went from Judea to the ends of the earth, then migrated from continent to continent, waited from century to century, passed from bondage under one empire to bondage under another, and finally arrived here from Russia and Canada, from Arabia and Morocco, from Poland and Persia. The children of David are at last showing what a wonderful land the Philistines had.

Tel Aviv

Near the seaport of Jaffa, where only Arabs live, they have built the most modern city in Middle Asia, Tel Aviv, a purely Jewish town. They have bought up thistle patches, briar beds, and empty wastes, plowed them, strewed orange orchards, hothouses, chicken farms, and vegetable gardens over them, pierced them with scores of wells, at each of which a little engine throbs, and made the seashore blossom.

The verdure radiates from Tel Aviv as a green star. It rushes north toward Carmel over the plain of Sharon, up valleys eastward toward Samaria's and Judea's hills and south beside the sea toward Ashkelon.

Here you ride along avenues of orange trees, past schools, kindergartens, clean, thriving villages, spacious squares, reading rooms, playgrounds. One settlement joins another, heavily-laden orchards and teeming gardens meet, water pulsates through well-kept channels, hopeful people work on their own land by day and rest under their own bowers by night, cool breezes bring the sea's benediction morning and evening, a lively traffic streams over smooth black roads, liners from distant ports steam toward the harbor, and Mount Zion towers gray and majestic in the distance.

Beautiful is this part of old Philistia.

Chronology

EXACT chronology of Old Testament times is difficult to establish. The main outlines, as sketched to this point by Mr. Markham, are based on findings of Bible scholars.

To review briefly the ground covered so far, and to help the reader carry the thread of events forward to the end of this series, the following approximate chronology is provided:

3500 B. C.—Ur a flourishing center of Sumerian culture.
3000 B. C.—Pyramids in Egypt already old.
About 2000 B. C.—Terah and Abram leave Ur.
About 1739 B. C.—Jacob is renamed Israel.
About 1700 B. C.—Joseph sold in Egypt.
About 1491 B. C.—Moses leads Children of Israel out of Egypt.
1491-1451 B. C.—Wandering in the wilderness, according to Ussher.
1451-1427 B. C.—Joshua leads Israel into the Promised Land; conquest of Canaan.
1427-1095 B. C.—Rule by the Judges, according to Ussher.
About 1358-1349 B. C.—Reign of Tut-ankh-Amen in Egypt.
1292?-1225? B. C.—Reign of Ramses the Second in Egypt.
1057 B. C.—Saul the first Hebrew king. Date based on Assyrian records.
1017-977 B. C.—David's reign.
977-937 B. C.—Solomon's reign. Solomon's Temple built.
937 B. C.—Revolt of the Ten Tribes, who form Kingdom of Israel on the north, with capital at Samaria. Kingdom of Judah is on the south, with capital at Jerusalem.
876-854 B. C.—Elijah.
About 760 B. C.—Amos.
722 B. C.—Kingdom of Israel destroyed by Assyria. The first captivity.
604 B. C.—Kingdom of Judah invaded by Nebuchadnezzar. The great captivity begins.
586 B. C.—Final fall of Jerusalem to Babylon. Temple destroyed.
536 B. C.—Cyrus of Persia frees the Hebrews.
515 B. C.—Second Temple completed.
444 B. C.—Nehemiah rebuilds walls of Jerusalem.
336-323 B. C.—Reign of Alexander; Greek conquests.
168-141 B. C.—Revolt of the Maccabees against Syria; Palestine freed.
63 B. C.—Pompey takes Jerusalem. Palestine becomes a Roman colony.
19 B. C.—Herod's Temple begun.
4 B. C.—Jesus born in Bethlehem.
27 A. D.—Jesus leaves Nazareth for public ministry.
45 A. D.—Paul begins missions to Gentiles from Antioch.
About 50 A. D.—Jerash a center of Hellenized Jews.
70 A. D.—Titus, son of Roman Emperor Vespasian, destroys Jerusalem. End of Hebrew nation. Herod's Temple razed.
106 A. D.—Petra, ancient stronghold of Edom, absorbed by Roman Empire.
138-161 A. D.—Baalbek temples begun by Antoninus Pius.
267-272 A. D.—Queen Zenobia defies Rome from Palmyra.
About 762 A. D.—Baghdad founded by Caliph Al-Mansur.
1096-1270 A. D.—The Crusades.
1187 A. D.—Saladin drives Crusaders back. Damascus under Saladin again becomes Moslem capital.

British Claim Air Route Over North Atlantic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Reserved for the sole use of British Air Lines—that is the notice that has been metaphorically pasted over the North Atlantic in bold red letters.

The opinion current in aviation circles here, that the short route across the northern ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland would be jealously guarded following the agreement between the British, Irish, Canadian and Newfoundland governments to promote a joint trans-Atlantic company, has had sudden confirmation by the refusal to permit two German flying boats to fly from Nova Scotia to Galway.

Test Flights in 1937

Experimental flights are to be undertaken by a joint company under control of Imperial Airways, with the co-operation of Pan American Airways, early in 1937.

Meanwhile the German flights have had to be called off. The Government of the Irish Free State refused permission for the German flying boats to use Ireland as an intermediary stop on this particular flight. Permission was also refused, it is unofficially stated, for the use of Galway Bay as a regular intermediate station on the proposed German-American North Atlantic route.

Consultations Required

An investigation by The Christian Science Monitor in London discloses that on Oct. 10 the German Embassy here was informed by the Foreign Office that so far as the United Kingdom Government was concerned permission could not be granted for experimental fights by German planes on Oct. 11 from New York, via Canada and Newfoundland, across the North Atlantic.

It was explained that such a request would entail consultation between the governments concerned, under the Ottawa North Atlantic Air Agreement, for which there was not sufficient time.

Sole Use Retained

It was also stressed, the Monitor is informed on the highest authority, that these governments had agreed to reserve the north Atlantic route, so far as Canada, Newfoundland and Ireland are concerned as station, for the sole use of the joint operating company and the United States company associated with it.

The Government Information Bureau in Dublin has issued an official statement, to the effect that the German Government was informed by the Government of the Irish Free State that it could not accede to the German request.

Will Try Azores Route

It is stated by Deutsche Lufthansa, German air line involved, that the Germany-North American experimental flights will be undertaken over the Azores route.

The exact position occupied by Bermuda as an intermediate point in this route in the plans of the German company has not been stated, but the Monitor is informed that flying rights on that island are held at present exclusively by the British company, Imperial Airways.

Crafts of Colonial Period Revived at Williamsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 30—Selected handcraft industries of eighteenth century Virginia will be revived as part of the restoration of colonial Williamsburg by John D. Rockefeller Jr., according to an announcement by Williamsburg Restoration.

Since the beginning of the restoration nearly 10 years ago public buildings such as the Governor's palace, the Capitol, Raleigh tavern, the Sir Christopher Wren building, the Old Court House and the jail have been restored as well as 22 private homes.

Tool Collection Given

It has been felt that the restoration would not be complete without a revival of colonial crafts. One factor favoring development of this program was the recent gift of the Wolcott collection of early American craft tools. After the passing of Stephen C. Wolcott, his collection together with his library on early American tools was given to Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. The collection consists of more than 5000 items.

Early next year craft shops for cabinet makers, blacksmiths and silversmiths will be established in Williamsburg. It is anticipated that other craft shops will be added as the program develops. As nearly as possible these crafts will be housed in buildings where such crafts were known to have existed during the eighteenth century. In these shops skilled craftsmen, dressed in clothes of the colonial period, will make reproductions by hand.

Craft House Planned

A craft house will be established, adjacent to the new Williamsburg Inn. This will be furnished throughout with reproductions which may be purchased by the public. A policy of controlled distribution has been planned, under which a limited number of the stores in large cities are being selected as authorized sales representatives of Williamsburg Craftsmen, Inc. In each of these stores will be reproduced one or more rooms from exhibition buildings in Williamsburg. Thus, the educational program of the restoration will be broadened by establishing in important cities a portion of restored Williamsburg typifying the simplicity and elegance of design and color with which the early gentry lived.

Pennsylvania Adds New Switch Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—A new safety device is being installed by the Pennsylvania Railroad after thorough tests. It warns locomotive enginemen whenever any part of the engine or train equipment may have loosened so as to hang below the level of the tops of the rails in a way that might cause trouble in passing over switches.

The new detector devices are placed on both sides of each rail, just below the level of the top surface, at a point about 8000 feet ahead of signals at the switches. Any low-hanging piece of equipment will touch them in passing—immediately causing the signals ahead to indicate the fact, and also actuating a special warning signal in the cab of the locomotive.

Difficulty due to broken apparatus beneath a train is very rare, according to railroad officials, but the installation of these additional protective devices contributes further to a maximum of safety in rail travel and transport.

Rod riders on this railroad, if any, apparently will have to be especially careful with their low-swinging feet or possessions.

Maine's Wholesale Trade

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 30 (AP)—The bureau of the census, United States Department of Commerce, reported today Maine's wholesale business in 1935 showed a 27 per cent increase over 1933. The average number of employees in wholesale business showed a 6 per cent gain and sales increased 10 per cent.

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Landon 370, Roosevelt 161 In Final Digest Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Gov. Alfred M. Landon receives 1,293,669 votes to President Roosevelt's 972,897, and Representative Lemke's 83,610 votes out of a grand total of 2,376,523 ballots tallied in the final returns of The Literary Digest's presidential poll of the 48 states.

The balance of the votes are divided 11,822 for Norman Thomas, 9485 for Earl Browder, and 3771 for Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, 683 for John Aiken and 586 for others.

Based upon the popular vote in the various states the electoral result would be Landon carrying 32 states with 370 and Roosevelt 161.

The magazine observes in its columns that the tabulated figures represent the voted ballots just as they were received, neither weighted, adjusted nor interpreted. It is also noted that ballots were sent out to more than one out of every five voters in the entire nation.

Praise and Criticism

"Never before in an experience covering more than a quarter of a century in taking polls have we received so many different varieties of criticism," the Literary Digest states in its columns, "praise from many, condemnation from many others—and yet it has been just of the same type that has come to us every time a poll has been taken in all these years.

"Are the figures in this pool correct? We make no claims at this time for their absolute accuracy. On a similar occasion we felt it important to say:

"'In a wild year like this, however, many sagacious observers will refuse to bank upon appearances, however convincing. As for The Literary Digest, it draws no conclusion from the results of its vast distribution of 20,000,000 ballots.

"'We make no claim to infallibility. We did not coin the phrase "uncanny accuracy" which has been so freely applied to our polls. We know only too well the limitations of every straw vote, however enormous the sample gathered, however, scientific the method. It would be a miracle if every state of the 48 behaved on election day exactly as forecast by the poll.

Landon's Percentage High

"We say now about Rhode Island and Massachusetts that our figures indicate in our own judgment too large a percentage for Mr. Landon and too small a percentage for Mr. Roosevelt, and although in 1932 the figures in these two states indicated Mr. Hoover's carrying both, we announced:

"'A study of the returns convinces us that in those states our ballots have somehow failed to come back in adequate quantity from large bodies of Democratic voters.

"Our own opinion was that they would be found in the Roosevelt column, and they were. We will not do the same this year; we feel that both states will be found in the Landon column, and we are reaching this conclusion by the same process that we reached the reverse conclusion in 1932.

Pennsylvania Trend Shift

"Pennsylvania is another state which requires special mention. Four years ago, our figures gave the State to Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Hoover carried it on election day.

"In comparing our ballot this year with that of 1932, we find that in many cities in Pennsylvania our figures showed a much higher trend toward Mr. Roosevelt than was justified by the election figures on election day in 1932.

"In examining the same cities now we discover the reverse trend, and in cities that in 1932 indicated an approximately 60-40 per cent relationship between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover, we now find 60 per cent for Mr. Landon and 40 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt.

"Many people wonder at these great changes in a state like Pennsylvania, and we confess to wonderment ourselves.

"On the Pacific coast, we find California, Oregon and Washington all vote for Mr. Landon in our poll, and yet we are told that the Pacific coast is 'aflame' for Mr. Roosevelt.

California Is Puzzle

"A state like California is always a difficult state to get an accurate opinion from by the polling method, and we may be far astray, yet everyone should remember that in the gubernatorial campaign a few years ago, we took a poll of California when it was believed by most of California citizens that Upton Sinclair would be elected Governor, and the result of our poll showed that Mr. Sinclair would not be elected Governor and the poll was correct.

"The State of Washington seems to be more favorable to Mr. Landon than either Oregon or California. We cannot in our poll detect anything that would indicate a reason for this difference.

"Right here we wish to say that in 1932 our poll in Seattle, Wash., gave Mr. Roosevelt 65.43 per cent of the vote, and he carried that city by 61.58 per cent of the vote.

In the current poll, 1936, Seattle gives Mr. Landon 58.52 per cent and Mr. Roosevelt 40.46 per cent.

"Our readers will notice we overestimated Mr. Roosevelt in 1932—are we overestimating Mr. Landon now? We see no reason for supposing so.

Correct Forecast in 1932

"And the three Pacific coast states which now show for Mr. Landon and which millions believe will vote for Mr. Roosevelt (they may be right) in 1924, 1928 and 1932, were correctly forecast in The Literary Digest polls.

"In the great Empire State, New York, the figures for so large a state are what might be called very close. After looking at the figures for New York, please remember that in 1932 we gave Mr. Roosevelt 46.1 per cent and Mr. Hoover 43.9 per cent, even closer than it is today. And yet we correctly forecast that Mr. Roosevelt would carry the State.

"And so we might go on with many states that are very close, and some not so close, but in which local conditions have much to do with results, not in polls such as our poll, but on election day.

"The poll represents the most extensive straw ballot in the field—the most experienced in view of its 25 years of perfecting—the most unbiased in view of its prestige—a poll that has always previously been correct."

Indicated Electoral Vote

If the electoral votes follow the popular votes the result indicated follows:

	Roosevelt	Landon
Alabama	11	—
Arizona	—	3
Arkansas	9	—
California	—	22
Colorado	—	6
Connecticut	—	8
Delaware	—	3
Florida	7	—
Georgia	12	—
Idaho	—	4
Illinois	—	29
Indiana	—	14
Iowa	—	11
Kansas	—	9
Kentucky	11	—
Louisiana	10	—
Maine	—	5
Maryland	8	—
Massachusetts	—	17
Michigan	—	19
Minnesota	—	11
Mississippi	9	—
Missouri	—	15
Montana	—	4
Nebraska	—	7
Nevada	—	3
New Hampshire	—	4
New Jersey	—	16
New Mexico	3	—
New York	—	47
North Carolina	13	—
North Dakota	—	4
Ohio	—	26
Oklahoma	11	—
Oregon	—	5
Pennsylvania	—	36
Rhode Island	—	4
South Carolina	8	—
South Dakota	—	4
Tennessee	11	—
Texas	23	—
Utah	4	—
Vermont	—	3
Virginia	11	—
Washington	—	8
West Virginia	—	8
Wisconsin	—	12
Wyoming	—	3
Total	161	370

Final Returns of Literary Digest Presidential Poll

	Electoral Vote	Landon 1936 Total Vote for State	How the Same Voters Voted in 1932 Election: Rep.	Dem.	Roosevelt 1936 Total Vote for State	How the Same Voters Voted in 1932 Election: Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	11	3,360	1,218	1,398	10,082	371	9,530
Arizona	3	2,337	1,421	647	1,975	248	1,555
Arkansas	9	7,724	1,333	953	7,608	228	6,655
California	22	89,516	65,360	12,200	77,345	15,165	53,520
Colorado	6	15,949	11,872	2,714	10,025	1,747	7,356
Connecticut	8	28,609	22,939	3,376	13,413	2,584	9,113
Delaware	3	2,918	2,343	328	2,048	503	1,345
Florida	7	6,087	3,121	2,051	8,620	635	6,924
Georgia	12	3,948	1,239	1,817	12,915	379	10,377
Idaho	4	3,653	2,672	698	2,611	398	1,989
Illinois	29	123,297	85,112	25,835	79,035	14,793	54,612
Indiana	14	42,805	31,913	7,644	26,663	4,513	20,347
Iowa	11	31,871	22,853	6,164	18,614	3,190	13,611
Kansas	9	35,408	25,315	6,489	20,254	4,182	14,121
Kentucky	11	13,365	8,957	2,939	16,592	1,586	13,594
Louisiana	10	3,586	1,366	1,742	7,902	445	6,401
Maine	5	11,742	8,619	1,567	5,337	635	3,820
Maryland	8	17,463	9,754	4,685	18,341	1,891	13,540
Massachusetts	17	87,449	70,567	10,105	25,965	5,141	17,499
Michigan	19	51,478	38,526	5,665	25,686	5,114	17,402
Minnesota	11	30,782	22,186	5,958	20,733	3,699	14,855
Mississippi	9	848	269	394	6,080	88	5,396
Missouri	15	50,022	33,551	11,149	38,267	4,463	30,608
Montana	4	4,490	3,336	828	3,562	660	2,517
Nebraska	7	18,280	12,436	4,241	11,770	1,677	9,045
Nevada	3	1,003	658	272	955	163	716
New Hampshire	4	9,207	7,504	1,072	2,737	479	1,984
New Jersey	16	58,677	45,361	8,625	27,631	5,495	18,642
New Mexico	3	1,525	1,003	444	1,662	212	1,290
New York	47	162,260	114,574	33,052	139,277	18,241	99,938
North Carolina	13	6,113	3,532	1,656	16,324	820	13,778
North Dakota	4	4,230	2,787	1,157	3,666	694	2,679
Ohio	26	77,896	58,232	13,391	50,778	9,465	35,864
Oklahoma	11	14,442	8,393	4,260	15,075	1,289	12,389
Oregon	5	11,747	8,593	2,014	10,951	1,966	7,666
Pennsylvania	36	119,086	86,433	20,097	81,114	14,502	56,082
Rhode Island	4	10,401	8,165	1,269	3,489	600	2,470
South Carolina	8	1,247	215	658	7,105	101	5,943
South Dakota	4	8,483	5,712	2,098	4,507	859	3,314
Tennessee	11	9,283	5,785	2,354	19,829	1,419	15,510
Texas	23	15,241	6,302	6,774	37,501	1,860	31,262
Utah	4	4,067	2,906	851	5,318	954	3,935
Vermont	3	7,241	5,829	822	2,458	498	1,756
Virginia	11	10,223	5,696	2,848	16,783	1,121	13,346
Washington	8	21,370	14,841	4,800	15,300	2,281	11,423
West Virginia	8	13,660	10,060	2,589	10,235	1,278	8,229
Wisconsin	12	33,796	22,587	8,495	20,781	3,144	15,578
Wyoming	3	2,526	1,830	510	1,533	242	1,144
State Unknown		7,158	4,763	1,416	6,545	924	4,724
Totals	531	1,293,669	920,225	250,059	972,897	142,942	714,194

Roosevelt to Meet Security Act Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

expect a big victory, maybe a landslide. All that can be said is that, if Mr. Roosevelt does lose, a great many Democratic prophets may be expected to retire out of sheer chagrin.

And receptions like those given yesterday to the Roosevelt special train have a way of bolstering courage, while the Philadelphia reception certainly surpassed anything that has gone before it in this campaign, whether at Chicago, Newark, Detroit or New York.

For an hour the presidential party at snail's pace bored through solid walls of humanity in the 30 or 40 blocks of downtown Philadelphia; frequently forced to stop and halt because of the impenetrable crowd, which in most places was massed from the walls of stores and office buildings right out to the streetcar tracks. From inside the reporters' cars, following seven or eight cars behind the President, the sound ahead beat back like the roar of the sea on cliffs; at points a sort of hysteria developed.

No Bounds to Excitement

Men and women cried "I've seen him—I've seen him!" One excited man tossed his gold watch and chain into the President's lap, and White House officials were trying to identify it, for it had no name or address. Estimates put the downtown crowd at Philadelphia at the vague total of 500,000, with another 100,000 at Camden, but there was no real way of knowing.

The crowd was immense, the biggest of the Roosevelt campaign to date, and possibly the largest in city history. Due in part to drizzly weather when Governor Landon visited the same city this week, the Republican turnout was considerably smaller.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke at Camden, N. J., after his ride through Philadelphia and added to his brief prepared speech there a reiteration of the same bitter attack on employers, for their pay-envelope maneuver against the Social Security Law, which he gave at Wilkes-Barre earlier in the day.

Reiterates It Is Coercion

The essence of his reply was:

"No employer has a right to put his political preferences in the pay envelope. That is coercion even if he tells the whole truth. But this propaganda misrepresents by telling only half the truth. . . . This pay-envelope propaganda has one clear objective—the sabotage of the Social Security Act."

From the long-range point of view, the realization by labor that it must make some contribution or sacrifice to the Social Security law's objectives was inevitable. Many observers have wondered that it had not come before. The law was passed hurriedly, in a single leap, and before most people realized it the United States had set out for a goal which most European countries took generations to achieve.

Is New to Americans

European countries have long since adjusted themselves to the idea, but the shock of emotional realization of what has happened is now coming to tens of thousands of workers for the first time in pay envelopes in the whirlwind end of a presidential campaign. In some cases the notices simply tell the fact, without color or distortion; in others a strong anti-New Deal bias is discernible.

In either case, the whole great matter is being argued now in shops and factories from one coast to another. The heat of Mr. Roosevelt's own comment, his use of words "arrogance," "ruthlessness," propaganda, "half truths," "sabotage," "contemptible," and "unpatriotic" all indicate the feeling and possibly some of the excitment of the New Deal. Just where it leads to, it is doubtful if even the coming election will fully disclose.

Europe Used to It

In European countries where national old-age—and unemployment—insurance systems have been the vogue for years—in England for a generation, in Germany for two—the workers have accepted them as benefits, have supported the laws, and grow accustomed to full participation. It is obvious that the New Deal is banking on American workers' taking the same attitude. Labor leaders have supported the measure, but rank and file frequently have given it hardly a thought, and union organization is much less general in the United States than in Europe.

If workers do support the Social Security Laws, it is possible that, after the election, a political demand will grow up for employers to shoulder the cost of the enactments. Any distortion which a few thoughtless employers now make in emphasizing workers' contributions is likely at that time to be something of a boomerang. Thus the issue being presented today is likely to transcend the present election, and to be heard from for many years to come.

Advertising Men Told To Use Self-Regulation

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—E. H. McReynolds of St. Louis, Mo., president of the Advertising Federation of America, yesterday urged "continued self-regulation of advertising" instead of Government regulation.

In an address prepared for delivery before the Chicago Federated Advertising Club, Mr. McReynolds said "organized advertising 25 years ago made a beginning for self-regulation with a movement that developed into a nationwide system of Better Business Bureaus. In addition to the work of the Better Business Bureau, newspapers and other media have done a magnificent job of self-censorship. It is almost impossible to find a questionable advertisement and nostrums, quacks and fakes are fought consistently."

New Wonders of Research

Wizard entertains Los Angeles audience by manipulation of electric sparks generated 266 miles away at Boulder Dam—Professor in Nebraska traces bolt of lightning 15 feet into ground.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It required many months to build a dam in Boulder canyon and harness the Colorado river to a giant hydroelectric plant, but it only took a flash for the first surge of power from the initial generator to skip over the 266-mile transmission line to Los Angeles. Accomplished was a dream of four presidential administrations.

At the City Hall of Los Angeles, the first surge of power from Boulder dam was signalized by a spark which leaped a 40-inch gap in the translucent arc-light tube of the City Hall's brass-hat platform. Elsewhere it lighted a 3,000,000-candlepower searchlight, and at the Electrical Age Exposition, Kenneth Strickfaden, electrical wizard, entertained a selected audience with great discharges of high-frequency "juice" in typical Steinmetzian manner. At one point in his program, all the apparatus was set to humming at once, until the youthful engineer was practically surrounded by lacy wisps of electrical energy discharging into space. It was beautiful, but dangerous, despite the low amperage; and Strickfaden used every precaution to keep it within bounds.

Wide World

Fantastic Play With 'Sparks'

Kenneth Strickfaden Gives Show at Turning on of Current

Meteorite Chase Ends At Bottom of Hole

Was it a meteorite or a thunderbolt that tore across the sky near Dodge, Neb., about 10 o'clock on the evening of June 24, 1935? Farmers in that vicinity, the local chief of police, Prof. C. J. Cannon of Creighton University and the police commissioner of Omaha would like very much to know.

A few days afterward, according to Prof. J. C. Jensen, who writes of the event in the current Bullet of the Hayden Planetarium, a hole eight inches in diameter surrounded by a ring-like mound four times that size, was found in a cornfield on a sloping hillside. The most logical explanation was that a meteorite had struck. Expecting to recover valuable meteoric matter, an excavation was made into the clay subsoil.

"The earth forming one half of the hole was removed, the texture of the loose clay making it possible to leave the other half intact," says Professor Jensen. "For the first eight feet it went down almost perpendicularly with little change in size, tapering gradually to four inches at a depth of 15 feet. Here two branches extended laterally like the roots of a tree, downward into the moist clay at the water-table. The inside of the hole had a corrugated appearance with evidences of fusion and high pressure, but no trace of any material of cosmic origin."

As one member of the party put it, "the net result of all that careful digging was the uncovering of a hole." Professor Jensen is inclined to think it inconceivable that a fireball or meteorite would have the ability to bore a hole for 15 feet into solid clay without leaving behind some of its stony material. "It seems probable, therefore," he says, "that the orifice was made by a thunderbolt, probably from an over hanging cloud whose rain-center did not pass directly overhead."

Paper Bags Preferred For Powdered Milk

Milk powder in paper bags instead of barrels will be the order in future government distribution, according to George R. Greenbank and George E. Holm of the Bureau of Dairy Industry laboratories in Washington.

These men have found that small bags holding one pound or more of milk powder can be constructed so as to be sufficiently impermeable to moisture to prevent caking when stored, even in relatively humid climates. A carton designed with an interliner increases the protection. Large paper bags holding 100 pounds of milk powder were found superior to wooden barrels in regard to moisture absorption.

The savings attendant upon the use of paper bags as containers amount to 40 cents for each 100 pounds handled. More than 10,000,000 bags will be required this winter for relief distribution purposes.

Grass Seed Cleared Of Weed by Magnet

Do many gardeners collect their own seed each fall? If so, no doubt they have experienced chagrin at planting flower seeds and raising a fine crop of weeds in the bargain.

A Hungarian seedsman has just been issued a patent for his novel method of separating valuable plant seeds from weeds by a magnet. He sprinkles a mixture of magnesium or calcium chloride, calcium oxide and powdered iron over the seeds of plantain and clover for instance, with the result that plantain seeds absorb the chemicals and are attracted to magnets. Thus pure clover seed is left.

Last Word in All Things Claimed by Mathematics

Columbia University is laying plans for the founding of a "Mathematics Museum," to show how mathematics is at the base of all human activity. The department is to be established in Teachers College of the university, according to Prof. William D. Reeve, chairman of mathematics. Illustrations will be drafted to portray how the science of numbers and figures "penetrates our daily life."

Dirt Roads Kept Dustless By Rayon Residue Binder

The town of Shelton, Wash., is cashing in on the chimerical dream of a chemist—a test-tube detective who found an effective low-cost road binder that could be manufactured from the red liquor residue of rayon pulp manufacture.

"Raylig', as Bernhard Weinicki, the chemist in question, calls his product, has been applied on 800 miles of country dirt roads during the past year, bringing surprising relief from dust, and materially strengthening unpaved roads. More than half the production of raylig this year was consumed by the State of Washington, King County using 671,000 gallons to bind down more than 300 miles of dirt road.

Farm Machinery Adapted To Soil Conserving Needs

Much so-called "Yankee ingenuity" has been exported to the Middle West, according to the Soil Conservation Service. Department engineers found farmers all over the Great Plains region changing over their farm machinery to produce equipment with which to carry on new types of agriculture advocated to save the soil. Disks on a grain drill were found arrangeable in pairs, so that a series of ridges and furrows would be left on the soil, the trucks of grain binders are shortened, to enable the crossing of terraces more easily, and one Texas farmer has removed the pressure springs from the center of his disk harrow, to allow more flexibility when working terraced ridges.

Civil Service Tests Passed by Chinese Polite to General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — Advocates of rigid civil service practice in China are up in arms over the action of the spontaneous "generosity" on the part of Gen. Sung Chen-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, in awarding automatic "pass" marks to 517 civil service candidates who had paid him a mark of special respect. Unfortunately Nanking's writ does not run to any marked degree in the affected area so there doesn't seem that there's a thing to be done about it.

General Sung, it appears, had had a great deal of trouble with some of the young folk who were taking the examination—students who had not thought well of his policies from a patriotic standpoint.

So when he visited the examination hall in an effort to become known as a model administrator, he was not only surprised but tremendously flattered to see all the candidates rise as one and stand at attention. Without delaying an instant, he wheeled, went to his office, and ordered all 517 passed without completion of their examination.

A Shanghai foreign newspaper sarcastically comments:

"Thus the government service of Hopei and Chahar is to be enriched presently by 517 lads, and a few lassies as well, who may or may not know the things prescribed by the civil service examiners (impractical wights anyway, with no vision beyond mere work) but who have no doubt most unexpectedly had a most graphic and glamorous demonstration of the value of sycophancy . . . Sweet are the uses of flattery. Soft soap is a good lubricant."

South Australian Centenary Feted On Children's Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — At least half the population of the State associated itself with the special school children's centenary day. This celebration, marked by ceremonies of homage to the pioneers, by tree planting, pageantry, staging of Shakespearean plays and massed drills, was arranged by the Minister of Education, Shirley Jeffries, to direct the attention of young people to the significance of 100 years of history.

His idea at the same time, was to make it "a day of freedom and fun" and so it proved. The real purpose was not missed, but a proper note of rejoicing was introduced into the proceedings.

Colleges Co-operated

Public and private schools and colleges took part. The breadth of the great ceremonial may be gauged from the fact that there are in South Australia 1100 departmentally controlled schools with 3000 teachers and 82,000 children. In addition, 15,000 pupils attend schools and colleges.

Teachers, parents, school committees and municipal and district councils co-operated in making the day memorable for boys and girls throughout the State. The children assembled at the usual time, and after roll call a teacher or leading citizen gave a brief introductory talk on the notable features of South Australia's history.

Ceremony at Glenelg

One of the most picturesque ceremonies was that carried out by a school at Glenelg where the pioneers landed on Dec. 28, 1836. The boys and girls marched to the Old Gum Tree where the first Governor, Sir John Hindmarsh, read the proclamation, which a boy recited to the large gathering, including the civic representatives and other leading citizens.

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Obtainable in 40 shades, also White and Black, 36 inches wide
Per yard, 2/-
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SUTTON ENGLAND

Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Romeo-Juliet. Jonathan-David. Ruth-Naomi. Jacob-Rachel. Hiawatha-Minnehaha. Isaac-Rebecca. Lancelot-Elaine. Harlequin-Columbine. Darby-Joan. Damon-Pythias.

2. Solo, Sole, Dole, Dolt, Dost, Dust, Duet.

3. Hour-Glass.

4. Four hours. (One hour contains 3600 seconds, multiply .0012 by 3600, and divide result into 17.28.)

5. Mongolian mountains lift lofty peaks behind pastures gay with fragrant flowers and frolicsome lambs.

Note

The solution to the puzzle published on Oct. 26, calling for the arranging of the numbers 1 to 12 to total 26, was incorrectly stated. As shown, it gave the natural sequence of the figures. The correct answer is given, herewith.

1
3 11 10 2
5 8
9 6 4 7
12

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Text of Landon Speech On Tolerance Over Radio

Governor Landon's speech on "Tolerance" broadcast last evening from stations WEAF and WOR follows in part:

I welcome this opportunity to greet my fellow-citizens of foreign birth and to talk to them briefly and frankly about some of the things that I know are in their minds.

In the part of the country I come from men are judged for what they are and not for the creed the profess nor the race from which they spring. I stand on this principle.

Millions from all the countries of the world have joined us in this process of nation building. They have given America the fruits of their labor. They have enriched our spiritual and cultural life. In war and in peace they have marched shoulder to shoulder with the rest of our citizens in upholding those principles and ideals of government which are the very cornerstone of our social and political life.

Has Abiding Faith

I have a deep and abiding faith in their good citizenship, and therefore I detest the attempt to divide them on racial and religious grounds. It is done for purely political purposes.

I want to be perfectly frank about this. The whispers and the rumors that certain vote-seekers are now spreading around the country cannot be excused on any ground. My whole being, all the traditions of my American ancestry, rebel against the despicable attempt to stir up racial, religious and class prejudices.

Assails Bigotry

I have repeatedly stated my position on this vital subject of tolerance, understanding and fair play.

I want no support from any elements that are trying to inject racial prejudices and religious bigotries in this campaign.

I have never countenanced them in my own state. I fought the forces of bigotry in Kansas, helped to destroy them. I intend to fight them in the United States whenever and wherever they may appear.

I want to repeat again: If ever in this country there is an attempt to persecute any minority on grounds of race, religion or class, I will take my stand by the side of the minority.

Another bit of cheap political propaganda I should like to denounce here, because I know how much it has been used among our citizens of foreign birth, is the lie that if I am elected the needy unemployed of this country will be deprived of relief.

Pledges Aid for Needy

I stand four-square for the proposition that as long as there is unemployment in this country and as long as men and women are in need, they will be adequately cared for. We shall continue relief on an honest, descent basis, without waste and political favoritism. At the same time we shall make every effort within the power of government to restore the jobless to gainful employment. What the workers of America want is work, not charity; gainful opportunity, not the dole.

The present Administration has spent $25,000,000,000 which we and our children shall have to pay in taxes, but we still have 11,000,000 unemployed pounding the streets of our cities and 22,000,000 on relief.

This cannot, must not, continue.

Threat of Inflation

The present Administration has followed a course that unless checked must lead to inflation. They have been centralizing authority in Washington. They have been preaching disrespect for the Constitution as something belonging to the horse-and-buggy days.

The Republican party is pledged to stop the extravagant spending, to balance the budget, to prevent the tragedy of inflation. It is pledged to uphold the Constitution of the United States with its guarantees of personal liberty. When I am President I shall keep those pledges.

New Deal Attacked In Knox Appeal To 'Lost Generation'

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 30 (AP)—Addressing a special appeal to first voters, Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, charged the Roosevelt Administratiin Oct. 28 with prolonging the depression "distress" of American youth and curtailing its opportunties.

"With a capable and honest and intelligent government," the Republican said in an address prepared for delivery here, "we would long since have found a place for the youth of the land."

There is a "lost generation," Colonel Knox said, composed of young men and women who left school, in the last seven years, to find the world "had no place for them." some of these, he said, had been attracted to revolutionary doctrines, and now scorn "the system that gave them birth."

"I tell them their bitterness is misdirected," said the Chicagoan.

"The American system is not at fault. Recovery . . . was on its way four years ago. . . . All it needed was stimulation of enterprise, and a new Administration in Washington restricted enterprise.

"I charge the present Administration with responsibility for this lost generation. I charge it with responsibility for these years of idleness and disappointment and futility. It boasts of boondoggling and relief payments and charity to the young. And I say that the youth of America wants no charity at the hands of the Federal Government."

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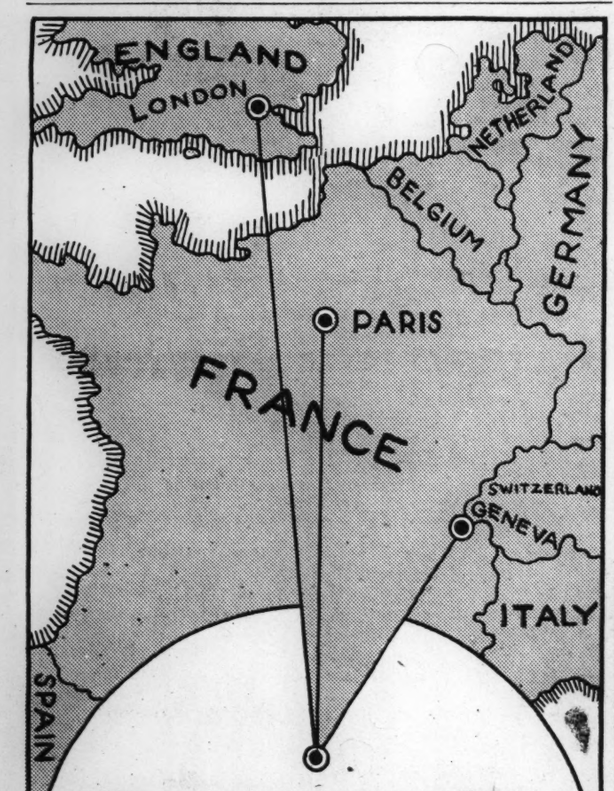

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Text of Governor Landon Address in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The text of the address by Governor Landon, Republican nominee for President, in Madison Square Garden last night, follows:

We are drawing to the end of a great campaign—a campaign that transcends all party lines. Tonight I am here, not alone as the representative of a great party. I am here as the representative of a great cause—a cause in which millions of my fellow citizens are joined—a cause in which Democrats, Independents and Republicans are fighting shoulder to shoulder.

Restates Political Creed

Let me begin by restating the basic principles of my political creed.

I believe in our constitutional form of government—a government established by the people, responsible to the people, and alterable only in accordance with the will of the people.

I believe in our indivisible union of indestructible states.

I believe in the American system of free enterprise, regulated by law.

I believe in the liberty of the individual as guaranteed by the Constitution.

I believe in the rights of minorities as protected by the Constitution.

I believe in the liberties secured by the bill of rights and in their maintenance as the best protection against bigotry and all intolerance, whether of race, color or creed.

I believe in an independent Supreme Court and judiciary secure from executive or legislative invasion.

Upholds American Way

I believe that in the future, as in the past, the hopes of our people can best be realized by following the American way of life under the American Constitution.

I believe in the principles of civic righteousness exemplified by Theodore Roosevelt and I pledge myself to go forward along the trail he blazed.

In the light of this creed I have already outlined my stand on the chief issues of the campaign. Tonight I am going to review my position and contrast it with that of my opponent.

It is fitting that I should start with the problem of agriculture. Your city of New York is the greatest market for farm products in the country. As consumers you want an ample supply of food at fair prices. As wage earners you need the buying power of a prosperous farm population.

Fair Adjustment Necessary

The welfare of agriculture is also the welfare of industry. A fair adjustment between the two is not a matter of politics, it is a matter of national necessity.

Now let us look at the record.

In direct defiance of the 1932 Democratic platform, which condemned the unsound policy of crop restriction, the Triple A was enacted. The Triple A restricted agricultural production by 36,000,000 acres.

This Administration has rewarded scarcity and penalized plenty. Not only has it failed to correct the basic ills of agriculture, it has added to them. I am from a great agricultural state and I know.

I know how this program dislocated our agricultural system. I know, for instance, that almost overnight, it forced the southern farmer out of cotton into crops competing with the North and West. It led him into dairy farming and the raising of livestock. This affected the farmer of the South, who lost a large part of his cotton export market.

Drought Hides Damage

Luckily for this Administration the full damage of its program has been hidden by the droughts.

Government has a moral obligation to help repair the damage caused to the farmer by this Administration's destructive experiment. Farming, by its very nature, cannot readjust itself as rapidly as industry to the after effects of economic planning. During the period of readjustment, and until foreign markets are reopened, the Government must help the farmer.

We can do this without violating the Constitution. We can do this without imposing such burdens as the processing tax upon the consumer. We can do this within the limits of a balanced budget. And don't forget I am going to balance the budget.

Land-Use Program

The Republican party also proposes a sound long-term program of conservation and land use. This is the only permanent solution of the farm problem and is essential to the preservation of the nation's land resources. We propose to stop muddling and meddling and to begin mending.

And what does the President mean to do for agriculture? Is he going to continue the policy of scarcity?

The answer is: No one can be sure.

Now let us turn to industry. What was the basic declaration of the Democratic platform of 1932? It was that the anti-trust laws—the laws protecting the little fellow from monopoly should be strengthened and enforced.

Roosevelt Created NRA

And what did the Administration do? It created the NRA. This law gave the sanction of government to private monopoly. It endorsed the vicious policy of price fixing. It disregarded the interest of 130,000,000 Americans as consumers. It attempted to tell every business man, large and small, how to run his business.

The NRA was the direct opposite of the American system of free competition. It was an attempt to supplant American initiative with Washington dictation. And what happened? Monopolies prospered and a little New Jersey pants presser went to jail.

I am against private monopoly. I am against monopolistic practices. I am against the monopoly of an all-powerful central government. And while I am President I intend to see that the anti-trust laws are strengthened and enforced without fear or favor.

I intend to see that government bureaucracy never again starts choking business. I intend to see that American initiative has a chance to give jobs to American workers. And I intend to broaden the market for American products by encouraging freer interchange of goods in world trade.

What Does President Mean?

And what program does the President propose for industry? He pays tribute to free initiative at Chicago on a Wednesday and to planned economy at Detroit on a Thursday. One day the President's son says the NRA will be revived. The next day the President's son says it will not. When the President was asked about NRA last Tuesday in a press conference, he said: "You pay your money and you take your choice." What does he mean?

The answer is: No one can be sure.

Growing out of the trouble of agriculture and industry is the intensely human problem of unemployment. What is the record on this?

In 1932, the President said that 11,000,000 Americans were looking for work. Today, according to the American Federation of Labor, there are still 11,000,000 Americans looking for work. Yet the President boasts of recovery—in one city in terms of a baseball game and in another city in terms of a patient he has cured.

Work for Unemployed

These fellow-citizens of ours can and will be re-employed. There is no need for one fifth of our working population to be condemned to live in an economic world apart. There is work to be done in this country—more than enough to give jobs to all the unemployed. This work will start just as soon as uncertainty in government policies is replaced by confidence.

There can be no confidence when the government is proud of spending more than it takes in.

There can be no confidence when the government creates uncertainty about the value of money.

There can be no confidence when the government threatens to control every detail of our economic life.

There can be no confidence when the government proclaims that the way to have more is to produce less.

In short, there can be no confidence while this Administration remains in power.

Outlines His Policies

As Chief Executive I intend to follow a course that will restore confidence.

I intend to be open and aboveboard on the policies of my Administration.

I intend in the task of reconstruction to make use of the best talent available irrespective of party.

I intend to throw out all plans based on scarcity.

I intend to put an end to this Administration's policy of "try anything once." The time has come for a steady hand at the wheel.

And what does the President propose to restore confidence? Another "breathing-spell?"

The answer is: No one can be sure.

Of course re-employment cannot come over night. In the meantime those in need must have relief. Consider the Administration's record here.

The Democratic platform in 1932 condemned the "improper and excessive use of money in political activities."

Vote-Buying Charged

In defiance of this pledge we have had an outrageous use of public money for political purposes. Public funds appropriated for relief have been used in an attempt to buy the votes of our less fortunate citizens. But it will not do them any good. The votes of the American people are not for sale.

As Chief Executive I intend to see that relief is purged of politics. There is ample money in this country to take care of those in need. When I am President, they will be taken care of. This is the plain will of the American people.

And what does the President propose to do about relief? How does he propose to free the victims of the depression from political exploitation?

The answer is: No one can be sure.

In a highly industrialized society we must provide for the protection of the aged.

Condemns Security Plan

The present Administration claims it has done this through its Social Security Act. But the act does not give security. It is based upon a conception that is fundamentally wrong. It assumes that the American people are so improvident that they must be compelled to save by a paternal government.

Beginning next Jan. 1, workers, no matter how small their wages, will have their pay docked—they will have their pay docked for the purpose of building up a phantom reserve fund—a fund that any future Congress can spend any time it sees fit and for any purpose it sees fit.

I cannot understand how any administration would dare to perpetrate such a fraud upon our workers.

The Republican party proposes to replace this unworkable hodgepodge by a plan that is honest, fair and financially sound. We propose that the funds for security payments shall be provided as we go along. We propose that they shall be obtained from a direct and specific tax widely distributed. We propose that all American citizens over 65 shall receive whatever additional income is necessary to keep them from need.

Workers Will Pay

I repeat: The workers will start to pay for the present plan next January first. They will pay as wage earners through a direct deduction from their pay. They will pay both as wage earners and consumers through the tax levied on their employers' pay rolls. And don't let anyone tell you otherwise. Even the Democratic Attorney General of New York admits this. Last March, before the New York Court of Appeals, he said that a tax on employers' pay rolls, although levied on the employer will be—and I quote—"shifted either to wage earners or consumers or both."

And what does the President propose to do about these taxes? Is he going to continue a plan that takes money from workers without any assurance that they will get back what they put in?

The answer is: No one can be sure.

Since the NRA was declared unconstitutional—there has been some improvement in business.

No Curb in Spending

But there has been no reduction in the total of government spending. In the year ending last June the Federal Government spent nearly nine billion dollars. This is an all-time peacetime high.

We will spend this year over 900 million dollars more for the ordinary routine expenditures of government than in 1934. And we will spend one and one-half billion dollars more for relief than in 1934.

Under this Administration 75 new agencies have been created. Two hundred and fifty thousand additional employees have been foisted on the taxpayers. The federal pay roll has reached the staggering sum of $1,500,000,000 a year.

As I said at Chicago, any one at all familiar with what has been going on could almost count on the fingers of one hand foolish experiments the Government could cut out and save at least a billion dollars any time it wanted to.

I pledge myself to put an end to extravagance and waste. I pledge myself to stop the policy that glorifies spending. I pledge myself to balance the budget.

And what is the President going to do? Is he going to stop his policy of spending for spending's sake?

The answer is: No one can be sure.

I come finally to the underlying and fundamental issue of this campaign. This is the question of whether our American form of government is to be preserved.

Let us turn once more to the record.

The President has been responsible for nine acts declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

He has publicly urged Congress to pass a law, even though it had reasonable doubts as to its constitutionality.

He has publicly belittled the Supreme Court of the United States.

He has publicly suggested that the Constitution is an outworn document.

He has retained in high office men outspoken in their contempt for the American form of government.

He has sponsored laws which had deprived states of their constitutional rights.

Every one of these actions—and the list is by no means complete—strikes at the heart of the American form of government.

Our Constitution is not a lifeless piece of paper. It is the underlying law of the land and the charter of the liberties of our people. The people, and they alone, gave it life. The people, and they alone, have the right to amend or destroy it. Until the people in their combined wisdom decide to make the change, it is the plain duty of the people's servants to keep within the Constitution. It is the plain meaning of the oath of office that they shall keep within the Constitution.

Our federal system allows great leeway. But if changes in our civilization make amendment to the Constitution desirable it should be amended. It has been amended in the past. It can be in the future.

Position Is Clear

I have already made my position clear on this question. I am on record that if proper working conditions cannot be regulated by the states, I shall favor a constitutional amendment giving the states the necessary powers.

And what are the intentions of the President with respect to the Constitution? Does he believe changes are required? If so, will an amendment be submitted to the people, or will he attempt to get around the Constitution by tampering with the Supreme Court?

The answer is: No one can be sure.

We want more than a material recovery in this country. We want a moral and spiritual recovery as well. We have been allowing material things to obscure the great religious and spiritual values. But life is more than bread. Character is the supreme thing. We have been weakening those very qualities upon which character is built. It would be tragedy if in our attempt to win prosperity we should lose our own souls. It would be an overwhelming disaster if we should forget that it is righteousness that exalteth a nation.

Choice up to Nation

Forty-eight hours from tonight, standing where I am standing, there will be a President of the United States. He will be seeking re-election.

A little more than 48 hours after he has spoken, the American people will be streaming to the polls.

Here once again I ask him to speak what is in his mind. It is his duty, not only as President, but as an American, to tell us what his purposes and intentions really are. It is his duty, as it is my duty, to trust the "combined wisdom of the people." For the Constitution, which he swore to uphold, stands squarely on the "combined wisdom of the people." When the ballot speaks, it speaks the "combined wisdom of the people."

The people of this country will not trust a man who does not trust them. If he trusts them he will answer the questions being asked from one end of the country to the other.

Does he favor reviving the principles of the National Recovery Act? Or does he favor the American system of free initiative?

Does he favor reviving the principles of the Agricultural Adjustment Act? Or does he favor allowing the farmer to be a lord on his own farm?

Does he favor concentrating more and more power in the hands of the Chief Executive? Or does he favor a return to the American form of government?

These three things are inseparable. If he wants the AAA, he must have the NRA. If he wants the NRA, he must have the AAA. And both are impossible without increased powers for the Chief Executive.

And so, in closing this meeting, I leave a challenge with the President. I say to him: Mr. President, I am willing to trust the people. I am willing to stand up and say openly that I am against economic planning by the Government. I am against the principles of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. I am against the concentration of power in the hands of the Chief Executive.

Tell us where you stand, Mr. President. Tell us not in generalities, but clearly so that no one can mistake your meaning. And tell us why you have evaded the issue until the eve of the election.

Leaves Gage at Feet

I leave my gage at your feet.

My gage is the gauge of your confidence, Mr. President. . . . Your confidence in the American people.

My gage . . . is the gauge of your duty, Mr. President, . . . your duty to the American people.

My gage . . . is the gauge of your faith, Mr. President, . . . your faith in the American people.

By the words that you speak in 48 hours . . . the American people will know the measure of your confidence and your duty and your faith in their wisdom.

Landon's Political Creed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 30

GOVERNOR LANDON restated the basic principles of his political creed last night in Madison Square Garden, as follows:

I believe in our constitutional form of government—a government established by the people, responsible to the people, and alterable only in accordance with the will of the people.

I believe in our indivisible union of indestructible states.

I believe in the American system of free enterprise, regulated by law.

I believe in the liberty of the individual as guaranteed by the Constitution.

I believe in the rights of minorities as protected by the Constitution.

I believe in the liberties secured by the Bill of Rights and in their maintenance as the best protection against bigotry and all intolerance, whether of race, color or creed.

I believe in an independent Supreme Court and judiciary, secure from executive or legislative invasion.

I believe that in the future, as in the past, the hopes of our people can best be realized by following the American way of life under the American Constitution.

I believe in the principles of civic righteousness exemplified by Theodore Roosevelt and I pledge myself to go forward along the trail he blazed.

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Landon Hurls Challenge at Rival

(Continued from Page 1)

confidence in the American people.

My gage is the gauge of your duty, Mr. President; your duty to the American people.

My gage is the gauge of your faith, Mr. President; your faith in the American people.

Voice Nearly Broke

And then came the final sentence, quoted above, in which Governor Landon's voice nearly broke and his eyes seemed to fill with tears.

The address, interrupted countless times by cheers and applause and cries of varied approbation, was an almost incredible feat for the Kansas Governor who started in July as a very ordinary public speaker. Upon his every word hung the Madison Square Garden multitude, and after a preliminary ovation of 10 minutes, during which they would not allow him to utter a syllable, they ran his radio time nearly a quarter-hour beyond its limit.

Governor Landon's New York statement of his case began with a crisp enunciation of his "political creed." Next he attacked the main phases of President Roosevelt's policies, repeating the salient points of his detailed campaign speeches to date. There were some hard-hitting thrusts. On farm policy, for instance, Governor Landon not only declared that the New Deal program had been ineffective, but had created great damage which it will take time and money to repair. He promised that during the rehabilitation period, and until foreign markets are restored, the Government would furnish financial help for the farmer.

After these specific criticisms, the candidate began on his questions to President Roosevelt. On agricultural policy, industrial control, unemployment and relief, political money-spending, social security, he developed once more these queries to the President, and of the answer concluded time and again: "No one can be sure."

Crowd Roars Answers

The fourth time this graphic refrain occurred, the crowd tried to repeat it with Governor Landon. Previously they had answered the queries in their own way, some shouting: "Ask Tugwell." On the fifth, sixth and seventh repetitions, the vast assemblage had learned its piece thoroughly, and roared into the rafters that response: "No one can be sure."

John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, whose arrival half an hour before Governor Landon's had aroused an ovation, sat happily on the platform and forcefully chanted the refrain with the other 21,999 persons. A bit earlier, in response to demands from the floor, Mr. Hamilton had made a little speech, taking pungent jabs at "my friend Jim," Mr. Farley, the Democratic national chairman.

Shortly before his Madison Square Garden speech, Governor Landon radiocast an address particularly intended for the foreign-origin groups of the eastern industrial states. Persuaded that an attempt is being made to line up these groups behind Mr. Roosevelt, and that a "whispering campaign" charging him with racial intolerance is under way, Governor Landon said: "I detest the attempt to divide them (the foreign born) on racial and religious grounds."

Blames Democratic Party

"My whole being," said Governor Landon, "all the tradition of my American ancestry, rebel against the despicable attempt to stir up racial, religious and class prejudices. . . . On the leaders of the so-called Democratic party must rest the responsibility for these rumors, which are being spread in the most sinister fashion by their own camp followers."

Turning to his own state, he said, "I fought the forces of bigotry in Kansas, helped to destroy them. I intend to fight them in the United States whenever and wherever they may appear. I want to repeat again, if ever in this country there is an attempt to persecute any minority on grounds of race, religion, or class, I will take my stand by the side of the minority."

Governor Landon was introduced on the air by Edward Corsi, former Commissioner of Immigration in New York city. The address was in response to real worry held by Republican leaders here. Great inroads have been made in the foreign-born vote, particularly in Jewish groups, which hitherto have supported Republican candidates. Governor Landon's latest appeal to them is one in a long series beginning in Topeka in July, to counteract the influence of distinguished leaders like Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Henry Horner of Illinois on the Democratic ticket in pivotal states.

Yesterday Governor Landon rode nearly 80 miles from his hotel to the Oyster Bay, L. I., home of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Sr., and back to Brooklyn. He visited alone with the widow of the late President for over half an hour and expressed to her his sincere and continued devotion to the progressive cause led by her husband.

Roosevelt Text At Wilmington Is Based on Lincoln

By the Associated Press

WILMINGTON Del., Oct. 30—The text of President Roosevelt's rear-platform speech here last night follows:

Save for my own home State of New York, this meeting in Wilmington marks the close of my campaign.

It seems appropriate that on this occasion I should make no political speech because I can better describe the kind of liberty which our Administration has sought and continues to seek, by reading to you the simple words of a great President who believed in that kind of liberty—the great President who preserved the American Union. They are from the speech made by President Lincoln at the Sanitary Fair in Baltimore in 1864:

Quotes Lincoln

"The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty, and it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny."

Still Quotes Lincoln

I am still reading the words of President Lincoln—

"The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act, as the destroyer of liberty. Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails today among human creatures, and all professing to love liberty.

"Hence, we behold the process by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage hailed by some as the advance of liberty, and bewailed by others as the destruction of all liberty. Recently, as it seems, the people have been doing something to define liberty, and thanks to them that, in what they have done, the wolf's dictionary has been repudiated."

Those are Lincoln's words, they apply today as they did then. The people of the city of Wilmington and the State of Delaware appreciate their significance in the same measure as men and women in every other part of the union.

Cummings Praises Action of Roosevelt In Devaluing Dollar

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—Homer Cummings, U. S. Attorney General, said Oct. 28 that President Roosevelt when he devalued the dollar "shifted the money center of America from Wall Street to Washington."

"Speaking a few days ago at Philadelphia, Mr. Hoover took occasion to deplore the devaluation," Mr. Cummings said in his address, prepared for radio (NBC) delivery before the Democratic Lawyers' Club of Cleveland.

"I do not pause to debate the issue; because not a fraction of 1 per cent of our people agree with him; because no responsible voice is raised anywhere in America demanding a return to the old ratio, or the old system. . . ." Mr. Cummings said.

"The leaders of the Republican Party, in drafting their platform, did not see fit to challenge its wisdom" and "Mr. Hoover himself did not have the courage to advocate a restoration of the old system or the old ratio," he said.

"Moreover, the Administration secured the enactment of a law insuring deposits to the extent of $5000 each in all the banks within the federal system. Fifty-two million of our people come within the protecting folds of that beneficent law, and do not have to lie awake nights worrying about their deposits. . . .

"That measure met with violent opposition in high financial circles. Governor Landon himself, before he became a candidate for President, vigorously denounced it as unwise, unsound and disastrous."

Wallace Prefers Roosevelt's Actions To Landon Promises

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 30 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said in his final campaign address here last night that "neither farmers nor workers can afford to swap Landon promises for Roosevelt performance."

The former Iowa farm paper editor spoke before an audience of his home-state people to wind up a campaign tour which carried him through six midwestern states. He told them that Governor Landon's "plan is a three-in-one proposition.

"It is," he said, "the Hoover farm board, the Hoover-Smoot-Hawley tariff, and the Hoover gold standard, all bundled aboard the same old Hoover hack. And if farmers and business men ever climb in that vehicle again, it will take them down the same old road to ruin."

The issue, Secretary Wallace said, "is whether a small group of powerful but unscrupulous industrialists shall regain the control of the Government they lost in 1932."

Scores of Voting Gadgets Invented Since First Ballot Machine in 1850

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Through 86 years of producing gadgets to help people vote honestly, quickly and privately, America's inventors have ignored the voter's comfort.

Files at the patent office reveal but one apparatus which could be mentioned in the same breath with comfort—a metal-enclosed booth designed to ward off a belligerent partisan or a barrage of bricks.

Examiners point to a strange mechanism devised by J. A. Hill of Bloomington, Ind., in 1850 as the first patented voting machine. It resembles a soap box with a lever attached at the top.

Thomas A. Edison's first invention was an electrical balloting apparatus. It failed to be put into use.

The single attempt to inject art into the voting machine was a design by Eugene Boggiano, of Rome, Italy. He patented in the United States a model decorated with two strong men and a couple of lion heads.

In 1895, John McTammany of Worcester, Mass., invented a machine in which citizens cast votes by punching keys. It also featured a tally sheet which moved backward, forward and sideways, making it possible to tell at a glance which candidate was ahead.

Even though a citizen did not want to vote behind a curtain, an invention by William H. Dana, in 1907, made it impossible to do otherwise. The machine would not register the vote unless the curtain was drawn.

Out of nearly 1000 patented voting machines have come some so competent that a man can vote for 250 candidates in less than three minutes. There are others, however, that have caused experts to chuckle—like the one that weighed votes instead of counting them.

Analysis Shows Importance of Farm Issue

GOP Plan Seeks to Keep Food Prices Down and Crop Revenues Up

Only for Emergency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—The "unseen" plank of this campaign turns out to be the Republican farm plan.

Somehow, the farm solution of the Republicans was eclipsed in the welter of many issues.

Its submergence furnishes one of the perplexities of the campaign, for before the national political conventions there was great curiosity as to what the GOP would offer as a substitute for the New Deal's farm program.

As the campaign worked out, the Republican agricultural remedy has come down to the last week without being thoroughly understood even by some farm leaders.

Should the Republicans win the election, their farm program will at once become of the utmost moment.

The Plan in Detail

Whatever the result, the Republican proposals contain most of the novelties of the rural campaign. Because of its new features and because it seems to have been largely overlooked, a detailed outline of the GOP's farm program, from the farm division at Republican national headquarters, is not unimportant. It follows:

1. A federal subsidy to agriculture will be paid only to farmers who are actually discriminated against by the tariff, through selling their surplus in a world market and buying at home in a tariff-protected market. Since the major crops that are exported are cotton, wheat, hogs, and tobacco, their growers are regarded as the producers actually injured by the tariff and entitled to relief.

2. The extent of loss to the growers of wheat, cotton and hogs, due to their not getting tariff benefits on their products, is 25 per cent, according to figures quoted from federal tariff experts, who have ascertained that the American producers of export crops spend 25 per cent of their income on tariff-protected goods.

For the Small Farmer

3. The man who needs protection most from the discrimination of the tariff is the man running his own farm, the Republicans hold. Hence they confine their bonus to the family-type farm, operated by a farmer and his family and one hired man. They deem this an effective measure of crop control as it will discourage corporation farming.

4. The bonus or subsidy is to be paid to the family farmer on the percentage of his crop used to feed the people in the United States—but not for export.

For example, if the American wheat crop amounted to 900,000,000 bushels, and 600,000,000 bushels were consumed in the domestic market, that would signify that the farmer was to be paid a bonus on two thirds of his crop.

If he was farming 2000 acres, and 400 acres was all that he and his family and hired can could of themselves till, he would be paid a subsidy on the 400 acres only—that is to say, on two thirds of one fifth of his total crop.

No Surplus, No Subsidy

However, should there be no surplus—should the American wheat crop amount to 600,000,000 bushels and none be exported—there would be no surplus to make compensation for, and hence no subsidy that year. In this case the tariff on wheat would operate to protect the farmer, and he would be damaged by no tariff injustice.

If, on the other hand, there should be a surplus, and for unusual reasons domestic prices should be high enough to give the American farmer the required tariff equivalent, there would also be no bounty. The idea is to protect the farmer with a subsidy against the surplus which depresses prices, which is the threatening kind of surplus.

The amount of bonus would probably be 20 to 25 cents a bushel on wheat, whenever there was an export surplus, as there always is, differing in volume.

Based on Parity Price

The rate of payment of the subsidy would be figured on the so-called "parity price" made familiar by the AAA, a basis taken also by the Republicans. Parity price is reckoned as the fair exchange value of farm commodities in the high period of from 1909-1914.

As to the surplus, the farmer will take what he can get for his share of it when selling abroad. Republican farm authorities believe that the bonus will be sufficient to allow the farmer to take a loss on the world market and still make a right profit on his entire crop. The farmer will be producing a larger total, getting a bonus on the major part, and receiving something on the balance. In cotton the export portion is half the crop.

If, however, the farmer prefers to hold his purplus on his farm and take his chance of higher prices, the government will make commodity loans enabling him to borrow on his storage. Bargaining with foreign nations as urged by George N. Peek and intensive search for new uses of farm products are also counted on for a reduction of the surpus.

For Soil Conservation

6. In addition, the Federal Government would pay a second type of bonus to all farmers co-operating in retiring acres for the benefit of soil conservation. This would probably be not over $3 an acre. This subsidy is gauged to meet the mortgage interest per acre.

7. Finally, the states would be invited by the Federal Government to remit taxes on farm land taken out of production to conserve the soil. As many states are now remitting taxes on timberland, it is thought the idea could well be extended.

The theory of the last two provisions of the Republican farm plan is double barreled. Protection of the land is designed, as is also reduction of surplus. This consequently is also an indirect method of crop control.

Pressed by the necessity of raising money to pay interest on the farm mortgage and taxes, the burdened farmer traditionally plants all he can. If he is relieved of the carrying charges on some of his land, he can afford to let that part of it lie untilled, as the Republicans see it. Then there will be that much less production.

Farmers whose land is clear of debt would, of course, get the subsidy just the same as those with a mortgage. Again, the bonus would be limited to the family size farm.

The total bonus of this type would probably come to around $100,000,000 a year.

The surplus subsidy would average not over $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 a year, it is thought. The annual total of federal payments might be about $500,000,000. This is what the Democratic Administration is paying.

Only for Emergencies

By these devices the Republicans assert they have found a way of keeping up farm income while keeping down food prices. The farmer will come in for a bounty, they add, only when farm prices are down. This program is an emergency program. It does not conceive of subsidies as a permanent system for agriculture.

The Republicans look to long-time measures, including a gradual readjustment of land resources and to the return of normal times in the world, when the surplus problem will cease to be dangerous to farm income. Until then they advocate subsidies.

Rival Claims in Farm Belt

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 30

THE farm belt's block of 127 electoral votes in 11 midwestern states drew intensive bids by President Roosevelt and Governor Landon in the presidential campaign nearing its end today.

President Roosevelt twice traveled through the sector.

Governor Landon, a farm-state Governor, launched his bid for support of agriculture at Des Moines, in the heart of the corn belt, and followed up with many talks and rear-platform appearances in farm states.

President Roosevelt not only pointed to the record of his farm policies, the AAA and its successor, the soil conservation program that poured millions of dollars into the farm pocket, but proposed at Omaha, Neb., a four-point program for the future.

This program embraced conservation against land wastage, increasing purchasing power of the people to provide a larger domestic market for farmers, an attack on the "evil of farm tenancy," and providing a "sound plan of crop insurance."

Governor Landon, propounding his farm program at Des Moines, promised "protection of the family-type farm."

The Republican nominee said this would be done by carrying out the party plank for "reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion" of crops when there are exportable surpluses.

Must Preserve Standard of Living

"One thing we have learned . . .: We cannot let temporary surpluses destroy the standard of living of the farm family," Governor Landon said.

He also proposed farm storage of surpluses, promised "fullest attention" to the question of crop insurance, and advocated a program of cash payments for "proper conservation practices."

"The program we propose will put an end to the policies of the Administration of trading off the American farmer," he said.

At Minneapolis Governor Landon assailed the Administration reciprocal treaties, bitingly terming them "charity paid for by American producers."

Criticism was not one sided.

President Roosevelt, in his Omaha talk, said the "tariff equivalent" program proposed by his opponent would cost up to $2,000,000,000 annually and would "wreck" agriculture. It was, he said, "a straight subsidy of unlimited farm production" and the "federal farm board all over again."

On a swing through Landon's home state, Kansas, President Roosevelt said at Wichita:

Agriculture Brought Back to Life

"The farmers of the nation are a good example of what government can do not only in direct help but in providing security for the future. From a state of collapse in 1932, agriculture has not only been brought back to life but has received the encouragement of government which enables it to face the future with confidence."

To assembled farmers at Dodge City, Kan., he said "you got $1 a bushel instead of 30 cents" for wheat.

"I believe," he said, "the program we are trying to work out for agriculture is going to maintain prices."

Governor Landon termed the federal conservation program a "stopgap, a subterfuge."

President Roosevelt called his first trip through western farm states a "non-political" journey. It carried him into the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, where he viewed drought conditions. It was on this trip he had a conference with governors of drought states, which included his Republican opponent, Governor Landon.

Supplementing appeals of the candidates, farm leaders enlisted under banners of the two parties criss-crossed the agricultural area to plead their cause.

The 11 states in the area include Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Peonage Stamp Quiz Asked in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 30 (AP)—U. S. District Attorney Fred A. Isgrig said he would ask Government agents to investigate circulation through the mails of an appeal for donations to "end peonage in Arkansas."

He said that "Arkansas Centennial peonage stamps" were being circulated in letters bearing the name of the "Workers Defense League of New York." He added that "peonage and slavery do not exist in Arkansas."

The letters, he said, advised that $8000 was needed to aid in the prosecution of City Marshal Paul D. Peacher on federal peonage charges at Jonesboro, Ark., next month.

"Not one dime is needed or can be used by the collectors of the solicited fund or anyone else to aid in this prosecution," Mr. Isgrig said.

The grand jury launched its investigation of conditions in the eastern Arkansas sharecropper belt here last month and returned the indictment against Mr. Peacher after questioning 14 witnesses, mostly Negroes.

Mr. Isgris said the investigation of reports of Arkansas peonage resulted in the location of but one case—"the Peacher case." He added that "the investigation was very thorough."

Antivivisection Societies Protest Laboratory Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Officials of the U. S. Public Health Service, under fire from anti-vivisection groups over a projected new research laboratory, today declared that activities in the new building would be strictly limited to the same type of work which has been going on for years in the present laboratory.

They conceded that in the research work done in the laboratory monkeys, guinea pigs, rabbits and rats are used, but insisted that every precaution was taken to avoid pain to the animal. While it was not specially denied that dogs are used in the experiments, it was insisted that in most of the work only the animals named here are used.

Criticism of the service became widespread when $1,363,000 was allocated by President Roosevelt out of the public buildings emergency fund for construction of the new laboratory. Antivivisection societies protest that money should not be provided for such purposes arbitrarily and without the explicit sanction of Congress.

For many years the research organization of the public health service has been known as the Hygienic Laboratory, but its name has recently been changed to National Health Institute. At present it has quarters in a building near the Naval Hospital here in Washington. The Naval Hospital, however, has been anxious to acquire the land on which the laboratory is located. Accordingly when a farm on the outskirts of Washington was donated to the public health service it agreed to move its laboratory to the farm. Money for construction of the new building was then procured from one of the several funds which have been put at the discretionary disposal of the President by Congress.

However, it is emphasized that none of the money so provided will be used for the operation or maintenance of the laboratory. Expansion of its activities was provided for in the social security bill passed by the last Congress and operation costs will be met out of regular annual budget appropriations.

Hull Urges Completion Of St. Lawrence Seaway

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday threw his support behind a drive for speedy completion of the St. Lawrence seaway, declaring the project "would further strengthen the foundations of peace on this continent."

The Secretary of State said ratification of a treaty to permit construction during the coming year would be in keeping with traditional friendship and economic relations between Canada and the United States. He expressed his views in a letter to Fred J. Freestone of Interlake, N. Y., chairman of the executive committee of the National Seaway Council, which seeks prompt construction of the project.

New Deal Demands Choice Between State and Automatic Control

Needs Much Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—The prices the family pays for food, the cost of cotton goods and the income of the farmer are all tied up in one of the most neglected issues of the presidential campaign.

The problem is a choice between the New Deal plan of the state control of the production of food and fiber, or the plan of automatic control championed by the Republican party.

Though of immense concern to the nation, these competing farm programs did not attain during the campaign an adequate mutual debate.

Much was uttered on one side of the economics of scarcity and on the other of the need of balancing production with consumption so as to adjust supply and demand. The two plans seemed as far removed as the parties, yet had similarities along with differences. The major contrasts include:

Contrasts Between Plans

1. **Place of Government**—The New Deal holds that government should be the guiding, controlling hand, necessary to prevent disastrous surpluses and preserve proper farm price levels. The Republican party deems the desirable aims relating to price and surplus can better be realized in other ways, and wants to eliminate Government intervention as soon as practicable.

2. **Regimentation**—The tendency of farm legislation, federal and state, under the New Deal is to mass farmers in production programs, either by federal payments to them to induce compliance or in addition in several crops, tobacco and cotton, by compulsory legislation. The Republicans turn to what they consider a more voluntary basis, advising that the farmer follow his own judgment as to what is good farming practice on his farm.

Agree on Control

3. **Production Control** — Both parties agree that there must be crop control. The difference is in method. The Democrats insist that the volume of production must be regulated by national planning. In objection, the Republicans believe that production can be confined to advantageous limits by measures which are self-regulating.

4. **Subsidies**—The New Deal purposes the permanence of bonuses to farmers co-operating in its plans of production, recognizing subsidies as indispensable to such teamwork. The Republicans endorse subsidies as temporary, but not permanent, and look forward to an agriculture stabilized on such a basis that subsidies will not be necessary.

Of kinds of bonus, the New Deal has only one, paid for soil conservation and acreage control. The Republicans propose two, the first an insurance on surpluses, the other for soil conservation.

Both for Conservation

5. **Soil conservation** — Both parties agree, but each uses conservation differently. The Democratic program employs payments for soil conservation as a device to induce the retirement of the acres needed to limit production, if so required by its planning program. Republicans figure on a straight payment for conservation without regard to any national plan of production.

6. **Rate of payment**—The New Deal payments vary with the fertility of the land, averaging, it is estimated, around $10 an acre. The Republican payment for soil conservation would be less than a third of this figure. Hence the Republicans will pay enough to retire as a rule only marginal and submarginal land.

Payments of the New Deal are necessarily high enough to withdraw from production whatever percentage of the best farm land is needed to be withdrawn for the success of the control program.

Amount of Retirement

7. **Acreage retirement**—New Deal subsidies this year will take out of production between 30,000,000 and 45,000,000 acres of land. The latter figure was the original expectation. It is as yet too early to know just how much will be retired by farmers. The effect of the Republican plan would be to take out some 30,000,000 acres.

The New Deal program, it should be added, is regarded as permanent. On the other side, the Republicans view the immediate plan they offer as temporary and due to give way before other and long-time measures they foreshadow, plus improvement in world conditions.

There are other important divergences which at once multiply controversy. Chief of these is the conflict over abundance of food supplies.

Criticized as makers of scarcity, the Democrats urge that their crop control system can and will be used to adjust production upwards when required by time of shortage, so as to grow all the market will absorb at home and abroad, plus a reserve. They point to the drought and short crops as dominating factors in present prices.

Point at Issue

For their part, the Republicans declare that their export subsidies are paid for producing more than the needs of the domestic market, and hence that the food supply will always be liberal and prices moderate.

Retorting, Democrats assert the Republican plan will stimulate overproduction; and at this, Republicans claim their methods will enable the farmer voluntarily to adapt his average production to the market's needs.

A final major variance concerns the farmers to whom bonuses go.

In planning production, the Democrats must have the co-operation of producers, big and little, and so pay bonuses to all farmers participating. The Republicans confine their export bonus to the family-type farm, that is, the farm of the size that can be operated by a man and his family and a hired man.

Also in providing a tariff equivalent for farmers suffering from discrimination of the tariff, the Republicans would pay their export subsidy only to the growers of the limited number of export crops. The New Deal pays to every farmer qualifying under its soil conservation regulations.

Present Plan Is Temporary

It is not probably understood universally by the public that the present soil conservation practice of the New Deal is itself temporary and designed to give way in 1938 to the permanent New Deal program.

When the AAA was nullified by the Supreme Court, the national AAA was translated into a system of state AAA's supervised from Washington, to become operative two years hence. The national soil conservation program continues only through next year. This coming winter, if the New Deal remains in office, the legislatures in the farming states will be invited to pass laws for systems of soil conservation and state agricultural control like the old AAA.

Each state will of course decide what kind of a state crop control program, if any, it wants to install. However, federal oversight is assured in co-operating states, because the Federal Government will furnish the money to finance the plan.

Farmers will not take land out of production unless paid to do so. Washington purposes to continue alloting $500,000,000 for state soil conservation and crop regulation.

The Secretary of Agriculture will direct the spending of this sum, and he is authorized to pass on each state's plan, to see whether it correlates with the national intention.

Shenandoah Homesteads Get Grant of $289,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—An additional $289,000 has been allotted the Shenandoah Valley Homesteads Project in Virginia, it was announced from the regional headquarters of the Resettlement Administration here by George S. Mitchell, director.

Mr. Mitchell said this new allotment made a total of $677,000 for the project, which was designed to provide homes for mountain families of the Shenandoah National Park area, who are being relocated on farms. The new allotment is for construction, Director Mitchell added, and will be used on the 6500-acre project near Luray, Va.

Toronto Broadens Classes for Adults By 15 Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The University of Toronto is offering 15 new subjects in 43 evening tutorial classes by the Workers' Educational Association, with a program of studies open to workers in industry, the Royal Ontario Museum and the adult education committee of the Central Y. M. C. A.

Last year the University Extension Department held 53 of these classes, with a total registration of 2834. Among the new subjects offered this year is a class in art and architecture in the modern community, given by the department of fine arts and the department of architecture, and another is that of the art of vocal expression.

The history of the English language, interior decoration, house furnishings and decoration, internal combustion engines, Italian, designed to give singers a sufficient knowledge to enable them to understand Italian songs and operas, music appreciation and the principles of pianoforte teaching, practical psychology as well as a course in analyzing modern newspapers are among the new subjects included in the extension classes this year.

In the Modern Home series provided by the Royal Ontario Museum an effort will be made to co-ordinate the education efforts of the Ontario Association of Architects, the Society of Interior Decorators and the Royal Ontario Museum.

The program of studies given by the Workers' Educational Association will include three courses in economics and three in psychology; current events, physiology, literature, sociology, political science, philosophy, art, composition, public speaking and a discussion group.

The Y. M. C. A. will continue its standard group meetings as in past years, but smaller groups will be used, with more emphasis on discussion of present-day national and international questions and personal problems in relation to home, vocation, personality adjustment, marriage, the family and religion.

Spain Sees Italy in Drive To Blockade Catalonian Coast

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy announced today that it had confidential information that a fleet of Italian submarines was awaiting sailing orders at Gaeta, Italy, to establish a blockade of the Catalonian coast and perhaps attack the Spanish Government stronghold of Barcelona.

An embassy spokesman, warning that the civil war on the Iberian Peninsula might at any moment break out into a grave international conflict, said that the information came from "an absolutely trustworthy source."

Eight submarines, he contended, have been painted with the red and gold colors of the Spanish insurgents at Gaeta, which is 40 miles northwest of Naples.

"We do not know what pretext will be used to put the fleet into action," said the spokesman, "but our information is that the action will start within a week."

Mallorca Alleged Base

The submarines may join in a combined sea and air attack on autonomous, government-supporting Catalonia.

The Spanish spokesman also reiterated previous charges that Italy had landed a large number of troops on the Balearic island of Mallorca which, he said, may be destined for use against Catalonia.

These troops, the spokesman charged, are supported by 112 Italian airplanes.

The first step in the campaign, he predicted, would be an attempted Italian blockade of the Catalonian coast to keep provisions from reaching Spanish Government territory.

Thereafter, he said, an actual attack may be expected.

Comment Withheld

In authoritative French circles the Spanish embassy's charges against Italy were received with reserve.

Any open intervention in the Spanish civil war by an outside power, it was said in these quarters, undoubtedly would open the way to grave complications. For this reason, considerable doubt was expressed that Italy would take such a step.

The newspaper L'Oeuvre, not agreeing with this thesis, declared that Germany and Italy had reached an understanding to use force, if necessary, to prevent creation of a "red republic" in Catalonia.

American Correspondents Safely Across Frontier

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Ambassador Claude J. Bowers reported to the State Department yesterday from St. Jean de Luz, France, that two American newspaper correspondents, David Minifie and Henry J. Gorrell, captured recently by rebel troops, had crossed the border to the French town from Irun. Their captors took them to Irun from Salamanca.

Mr. Minifie represents the New York Herald Tribune and Mr. Gorrell the United Press.

Bulgarians Protest Dictatorial Rule By Siding With Madrid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

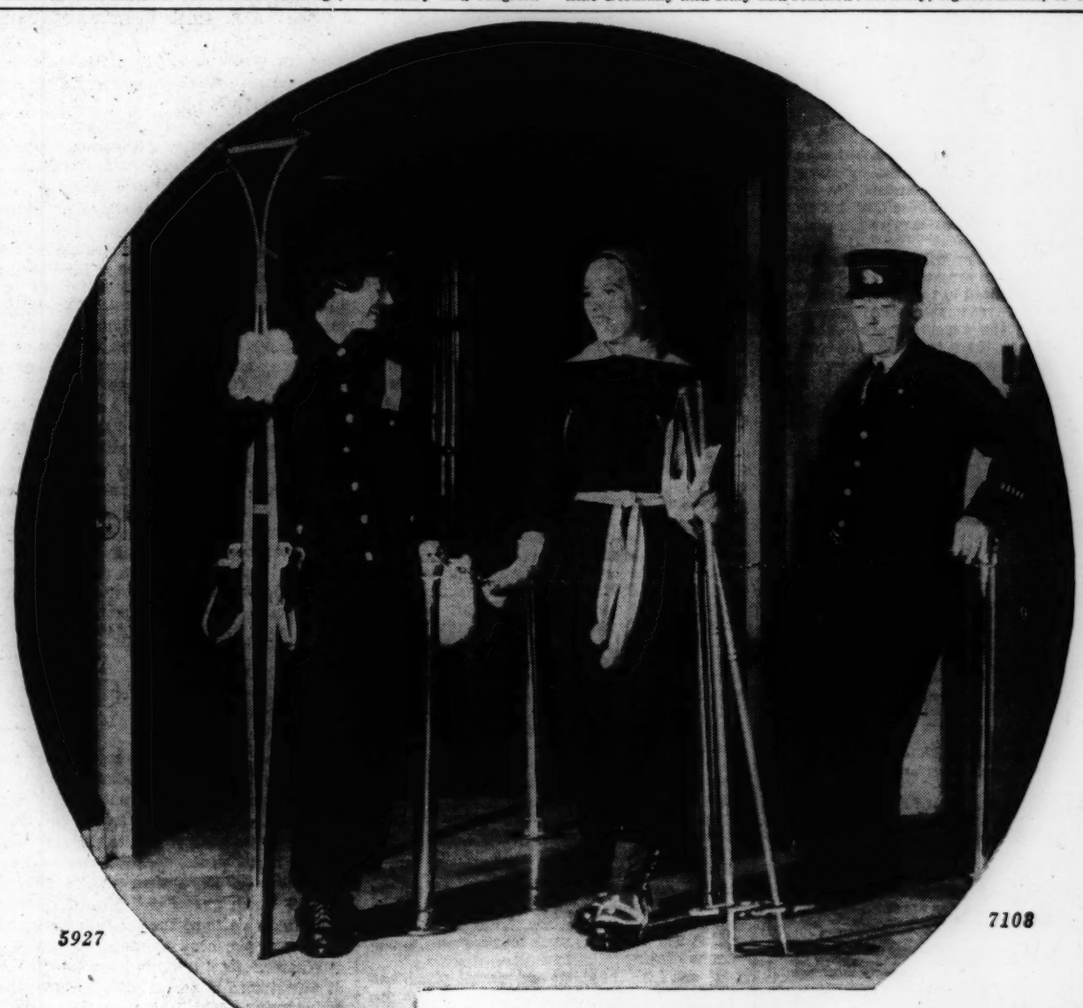
SOFIA, Bulgaria—Sales of the Sofia Gazette have increased in proportion to the success of the Spanish Government troops in the peninsular civil war.

The Bulgarian people are intensely interested in events in Spain and most of them are strongly against the military insurgents there. This outburst of sympathy for the Spanish masses is seen as a way of criticizing the Bulgarian dictatorship.

Twice within recent years army revolutionists have swept regular governments from power in Sofia and deprived the people of constitutional rights. At present the Bulgarians have neither Parliament nor constitution and are subjected to a rigid censorship.

The people, however, contrive to show their feelings by eagerly buying papers reporting "red" victories in Spain and by crowding before maps to watch the situation.

Applause of Soviet films is instructive. The audience frequently applauds scenes or speeches representing the triumph of freedom, democracy, righteousness, or equality.



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VIGOROUS *Clothes for Vigorous Doings*

JUST let winter's first snowflake fall. Then watch them streaming out of their snug houses—young and not-so-young, men, women, whole families of them—off to try their skill at America's newest national pastime, its most packed-with-thrills sport—*skiing*. If they've skied before, they'll know how to dress for it. But if they're tyros, they'll want to know what seasoned skiers wear.

DELINEATOR for November comes across with all the answers, illustrated with a dozen grand pictures. It tells you about Tyrolean accessories. About the new ski trousers called Plus Eights. About all the skiing paraphernalia you'll need—much of which you can make yourself with Butterick Patterns. And even if you're not ski-struck, you'll want a ski suit if you live where there's snow. Women in Eastern suburbs wore them last year for driving a car, marketing, everything they did out of doors. College girls made them practically a uniform on many campuses.

★

Read about them — plus many other new Butterick fashions— in the November Book on sale at all pattern counters and newsstands — 15¢

Delineator

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The Home Forum

Self-Criticism For Critics

IF ONE has read much dramatic criticism, he may have noticed that reviewers often assume vulnerable positions without realizing that they are laying themselves open to attack by the artists with whom they have been finding fault. Brian Aherne once remarked: "The difficulty is that the critic cannot possibly understand precisely what the actor is trying to do." The important thing an actor wants to know is whether or not he succeeds in his objective. Only a friend who knows what effect was sought, and will speak frankly, can tell the actor that. Then, again, often a critic complains because an actor does not play a rôle in the critic's way, whereas there may be as many ways of playing a part as there are different types of actors capable of playing such a part.

A CRITIC ASSUMES a weak position when he undertakes to find fault with a mediocre performer for being commonplace. Of course, the critic establishes his conception of the best by experiencing the best as often as he can. Out of such experience comes the power of just appraisal. Nevertheless, complaint that an indifferent performance is not good is likely to lead into the futilities of trying to compare things that are unlike in essence. One of the unhappiest of spectacles is a critic in the throes of making assertions that cannot be proved.

Of criticism in this phase Shaw said: "Bring me your best critic and I'll criticise his head off." He could do it, too, because of his superior talents and experience in debate. One has only to read letters and dispatches in the controversy that raged around his recent communication to the New York Times on censorship to notice how feeble was the basis of most of the objections to his remarks.

EXAMPLES OF CRITICISM at its worst—making statements that are incapable of proof—crop up frequently, even in the work of men who are on the whole well qualified by experience for their work, but who still are subject to slips into the bog of guesswork. Thus one commentator upon a recent revival of "Hamlet" made this unsupportable statement: "Certainly the two soliloquys can never have been spoken with more magic. Nor, I dare affirm, have two players ever given their great [closet] scene such full and eloquent passion. . . ." Even more regrettable was the remark on a Shakespearean performance of a few years ago: "This is the greatest Hamlet since Edwin Booth." According to Who's Who, at the time Booth retired from the stage this critic was five years old.

IT IS A part of any good training in English to learn to avoid such verbal indiscretions, but the critic often ceases to be alert for the pitfalls awaiting his pronouncements. He needs to practice self-criticism. If he does his work well, he is likely to be the last person pleased with his own writing.

Often a young writer will ask: "How can I train myself to be a dramatic critic?" Replies of persons experienced in reviewing might well center about a recommendation that the aspirant attend the theater every night for three years. Then there is a helpful array of reading to be gone through, including examples of the best dramatic criticism from Aristotle forward through Lessing and Bernard Shaw.

He will have to work at criticism much of the time to become any good at it. He will be curious enough about acting and playwriting to attend single plays three to twelve times each, or until they have yielded to him their secrets. He will then come to have illustration or proof for every statement he makes. He will learn to avoid uninformed, unjust or untenable attitudes toward the playwrights and players he is called upon to appraise.

It all comes back to that problem of proof—and the necessity that the critic be able to support what he says, either by implication or by illustration. Proof he will have, if his remarks have any basis in knowledge and experience.

E. C. S.

Successful Truancy of Four Ducks

Passion-flower wilts on the orange trumpet-vines.
And small-starred goldenrod thrives in the lazily waving meadow grass.
Squirrel turns nuts on the ivory lathe of his teeth from his seat in the pines
Where the brook runs temptingly green-edged in reed and sassafras.
Four have slipped from their tedious pool beside the weir
And over the round of the brook-bank they straddle and splash.
Once in the shallow rush of the stream, see how containedly they steer
Each the white pivot of a fan-spread wash
Above which rank snapdragons send their green torpedoes flying at each touch—
Stretching their round and red-streaked maws agape, rating the pert wag-tufted tail-feathers that shake down such
A volley of tiny seeds and pods and springs upon the water, gone to waste—
Leader rudders sideways to the current, laggard quacks and makes a show of haste.
Their two meek ladies shake at weeds and submerged watercress
Showering coolness with a frequent quick flip of the wing.
Leader rides eddies, navigates shoals and branches with notable canniness—
Laggard tests his daring on the coverts where he holds the smaller bugs at bay
While the vagabond cicadas in the ruddy brookside maples
Celebrate perpetual holiday.

M. H. CONSTABLE

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CRANES: A JAPANESE SCREEN BY KŌRIN

Flower-Decked Plain

THE name Hyères is, to my mind, one of the most provocative in all Provence. It wields power to evoke that land of enchantment which is the Riviera; it represents, indeed, the Riviera least sullied by exploitation and ultra-mundanity. Hyères!—whether it be the old walled town, fastened like a barnacle to the hulk of the hillside, or the newer town, with its sun-swept avenues bordered by tufted palms; or whether it be the fertile flower-decked plain, nestling between the mountains of the Maurettes and the shimmering Mediterranean; or whether it be (and in my case this is likely to be not far from truth) a picture of the Iles d'Or that comes to mind—Hyères is of blessed memory.

The perceptibly Saracen type of beauty found among the women of the hills is no less in evidence at Hyères. Were there no subtropical vegetation, no sunshine in winter, no near-by islands, golden at sunset, afloat in an azure sea, the beauty of her women would have made for the town a sufficient reputation. . . .

Contrary to the habits of a lifetime, we took our walks at Hyères before late breakfast. . . . It became our custom to say an early *bonjour* to Marie and sample her luscious cherries. Sometimes, too, we would indulge in a chat with her uncle, Gustave, him of the shining countenance and highly polished pate from which he would mop beads of moisture with a bright-colored *mouchoir*. He had, perhaps from long association, assumed much the rotund form and florid color of the earthen crocks that comprised his stock in trade. His shop was scarcely wider than its door which barely gave egress to his portly person. Jugs and jars lined the walls, ceiling-high—many without glaze, the primitive water-coolers, introduced by the Saracens and still in vogue throughout this parched land of Provence, some with glaze of buff or green spilled carelessly, as on the mammoth olive-jars used most often nowadays as flower-pots in gardens. Later we were to watch the potters at work on these in the environs of Aix.

It was from the shops and market-place that steps, always steps, led upward to our favorite haunt, reached pantingly—the esplanade of the church of Saint-Paul, a gigantic mass of ancient masonry crowned by circling swallows. The church itself was ever forbiddingly shut to us, but our matutinal welcome was from twittering birds and nosing flocks. Antoine was often to be found milking at a house door while goodwives waited expectantly with bowls.

—AMY OAKLEY, in "The Heart of Provence." (New York and London: Appleton-Century.)

THIS is one of a pair of sixfold screens, painted by the Japanese artist, Kōrin (1658-1716).

Painted on paper and mounted as a screen, this composition of cranes proved to be one of the boldest of the exhibits in the great Japanese Loan Exhibition, held recently at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While some of its neighbors were far more subtle, others more ornate, others more compelling for intricacy, the Cranes commanded the eye for their dignified contours, cool black and white tonalities, and posterlike directness. The gold background provided the warm luminous reflection which made the screen such a valuable adjunct to interior decoration in Japanese homes.

Because the decoration of a screen generally moves laterally, to right and to left, with emphasis upon horizontal directions, this Kōrin handling seems particularly novel. The tall, long-necked birds taper upward, their heads and bills nearly touching the top. The feet, on the other hand, provide a good design along the lower border. A feeling of movement is imparted by the common direction toward which they all look and move, by the undulation promoted by the different levels of the heads, and by the lines of division between black and white plumage. The plumage is treated broadly, in most general indications, with the tails shaped in ornate, budlike form.

The pair of screens were lent from the collection of Baron Kihichino Okuna of Japan.

D. A.

Audible Mosaic

I HEAR
a silken sound,
where morning glories make
cathedral windows of the vines
at dawn.

IRENE STANLEY

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Van Gogh's Control of Color

THE nineteenth century studied color as the fifteenth century studied anatomy and chiaroscuro, but it is not at all sure that our new logic will suffice to prevent another eclipse of the quality. For its expressiveness is so dependent on the need of the time that the latter factor, more than the "fundamental truths" which we saw van Gogh meditating in Holland, seem to be the determining influence on our employment of color.

Whatever its future, we know how intensely it was studied in van Gogh's day, and what a culminating point in its analysis had been reached by the time he arrived in Paris. Even so, the two years he spent there were short enough for anyone to grasp and apply the science that had been developing. We learn something of the spirit of the man when we see him, at the age of thirty-three, submitting to the discipline required for breaking up a solid passage of color into its component hues, each one represented on the canvas by a separate touch. That is a far remove from the temperamental brushing with the big rich strokes of his Dutch period.

And the result is different. It is not so much a matter of the wide gamut of color that the artist learns to use in Paris, for we have seen that in the narrow range of his early things he had given unmistakable proof of his talent. But now the talent has at its service an instrument capable of making it fully effective. Instead of the general feeling of the Dutch days, here is knowledge whose increasing precision is apparent as we see Vincent pass from the laborious setting down, dot by dot, of pure pigment, to a joyous use of the clear tone he now attains. There are moments when he pauses in his research, and lets himself have the pleasure of asserting his triumph over the hard technical problem. He goes beyond any student psychology into a mood of jubilant success; the color sings. Yet he does not forget the love of nature that carried him through so many dark years; indeed, some studies of high grass, with each stalk rendered by itself, surpass in accuracy of observation any of the closely detailed drawings of houses and interiors which he (like Jongkind again, in the latter's Dutch period) had pushed to a faithful and loving conclusion.

But Paris and her artists were there to urge him on to always severer analyzing, and he goes beyond notation of color to adaptation. He heightens the blues and greens in the clothing and background of the self-portraits he does, until only the strongest red, vermilion, will suffice to render the russet color of his hair and beard. And though the life in the portrait tells clearly that he is not relaxing his early demand for character, such use of the means to express it denotes the maturing of a new potentiality in his art.

With each color assuming its place in the ensemble, instead of being studied by itself, he reaches the control that a musician has after mastering the character of each instrument in the orchestra. The black of Vincent's Dutch pictures might be compared with the tone of the bass viols, something to give body and resonance but not to drown out the light voice of the oboes and flutes. The "sharp violins," as Dryden called them, and which we may here represent in fancy by the bright yellows and crimsons of the painter, are understood in their dominant role of establishing the pattern which the whole of the work must follow. On a few occasions, perhaps under the influence of those fascinating color prints from Japan, it seems as if van Gogh would give up his European heritage of depth and solidity, and be satisfied with a decoration of surfaces to which the light itself seemed to be applying the brilliant color. But that marks only the extreme to which he has gone in these two years of analysis.—From "Vincent Van Gogh: 1853-1890," by WALTER PACH. (New York: Artbook Museum.)

Looking Down Into Wadi Do'an

IF I were asked the most agreeable thing in life, I should say it is the pleasure of contrast. . . . The ordinary human being needs a change. This is the secret charm of the oasis, usually an indifferent patch of greenery made precious solely by surrounding sands. The celebrated fountains of the world—Helicon, Bandusium, or that water of Salsabil which Solomon gave to the Queen of Sheba—all spring in arid places. The beauty of an Alpine dawn lies half in the sleeping world below. . . .

This subtle unexpected pleasure, this very salt of life, is the reward of those who, after crossing the Jōl, stand on the lip of the cliff and look down into Wadi Do'an.

The wadi is about a thousand yards wide and drops a thousand feet or so with sheer walls. On the rubble sides which hold the cliffs, little towns are clustered, built of earth like swallows' nests, so that only the sunlight shows them against the earth behind. Five or six are visible on the slopes as one looks down. Between them and their squared ploughed fields on either side of a white stream bed, the wadi bottom is filled with palms. Their tops glitter there darkly, like a snake or a river, with scales or ripples shining in the sun. The eye, sated with open spaces, rests on their enclosed greenness, and follows it to where it winds from shadow into sunlight between the buttresses that hold it in and turn it round a corner in the distance. The River of Palms, shut in the adamantine walls, held, as it were, in a crack of the Jōl, looks as valiant and prolific, as optimistic, as full of quiet resting-places and of shadows, as life itself in the arms of eternity.

The difficulty of the Hadhramaut lies in the steep descents into these wadis, the "'aqabas" whose causeways are built into the precipice. They are probably very old, paved with cobbly boulders like the paths which struggle between walls in Liguria; only much harder and sharper. . . . Down our particular 'aqaba, scooped in the cliff and sometimes overhanging, we made our way and took fifty minutes to reach the rubble slopes where the limestone precipices are bedded on sandstone.

The open Jōl of the beduin was behind us and above, and we were in heavier air, among peasants; they stopped to look with their mattocks half in the ground, but gave no greetings of their own accord. Sa'id led our little caravan under the palm trees along raised banks in high cathedral-shade, the donkeys trotting in the dry watercourse below. And soon, walking north down the wadi, we came to the Governor's castle of Masna'a, built high and square of mud on the wadi side, and with roofs and terraces crowded to see us. A welcoming shot was fired. We passed through a carved gate studded with iron bosses; up a winding enclosed path inside the fort and two more doors at different angles: someone to shake hands at each entry; and so by a narrow passage into a pillared and whitewashed room, where the Governor and his brother, Muhammad and Ahmad Ba Surra, stood to welcome me.—FREYA STARK, in "The Southern Gates of Arabia." (London: Murray. New York: Dutton.)

"Remedy for fatigue"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY there are many in business, in professional and home life, who are constantly striving to find a permanent remedy for fatigue, something which will provide their daily activities with that natural and spontaneous joy and vigor which should be the happy experience of all those engaged in honest labor.

Perhaps the belief that all work, however progressive and interesting, is tiring and wearisome has long been held to, while some may have been taught from childhood that a period of extra hard work should be followed by a period of physical rest. Others, on the other hand, may fear weakness or fatigue as resulting from sudden changes in weather.

While we believe that all who work must necessarily suffer physical and mental weariness, or that changes of heat and cold have power to produce it, the door of our consciousness is unwittingly opened wide to admit weakness, discouragement, self-pity, sickness, and oftentimes the result is failure to accomplish good in our work. Thus allowing thought to dwell on fatigue as a reality, we often begin to count the days or the weeks until a brief vacation will enable us to seek rest in the country, in the mountains, or by the sea. Yet, though some measure of renewed physical strength and vigor may be experienced from such a time of rest, we soon find that no permanent remedy for weariness has been gained.

However, there is a permanent remedy for fatigue ever at hand, one which can be utilized at any moment with the certain knowledge of a satisfactory and health-giving result. It is the understanding of man's true and perfect being, gained through study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Therein is emphasized the oft forgotten and overlooked fact, recorded in Genesis (1:26), that God gave man dominion over all the earth, a fact literally as true today as it has always been. And this dominion we learn is gained through a clear realization of the glorious fact that "God created man in his own image," in the image of Spirit. Therefore man is spiritual and harmonious, not material and imperfect, and not subject to any limiting, sick, or sinful beliefs.

What joyous dominion over fatigue in our daily duties is ours through this revelation of man's true nature as the beloved child of God, good! And what a change immediately begins to take place in our lives as we apprehend it! We no longer need to count the weeks or days until we can leave our work behind in order to obtain health and strength. For we begin to realize that right where we are every moment, true rest and refreshment are ours in the understanding of God's ever-presence and all-power, and of spiritual man's oneness with Him. We learn, too, that all good is ours to be realized now in every event of our careers, since it is given to us by our Father-Mother God. Man's natural state of being is one of joy, harmony, freedom from all evil.

Thus acknowledging the divine Mind as having supreme control over man and his activity, we prove the unreal nature of weariness, despondency, or failure, and the utter inability of these seeming conditions to have any control over us, since they are but the outcome of ignorance of the spiritual facts of being. On page 217 of Science and Health we find this illuminating statement written by Mrs. Eddy: "The scientific and permanent remedy for fatigue is to learn the power of Mind over the body or any illusion of physical weariness, and so destroy this illusion, for matter cannot be weary and heavy-laden."

Thus the teachings of Christian Science show us the present practicability of Isaiah's gloriously comforting message (Isaiah 40:31), "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." Waiting on the Lord through constant recognition of His allness and of man's spiritual, perfect being as His image and likeness, we are able to experience here and now, even though spending long hours at work, an ever-increasing measure of strength, intelligence, and spontaneous joy. Unbounded opportunities for progress and happiness are indeed the possession of all who seek true selfhood in oneness with God. Speaking of this Scriptural passage, on pages 218 and 219 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "When we wake to the truth of being, all disease, pain, weakness, weariness, sorrow, sin, death, will be unknown, and the mortal dream will forever cease."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

"Līdzeklis pret nogurumu"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

KĀ STARP veikalniekiem, tāpat arī profesionāliem un mājās nodarbinātiem mūsu dienās sastopams ļoti daudz tādu, kuri pastāvīgi pūlas atrast ilgstošu līdzekli pret nogurumu, kautko, kas apgādātu viņu ikdienas gaitas ar to dabisko un spontāno prieku un spēku, kam vajadzētu būt visu godīga darba darītāju piedzīvojumam.

Varbūt viena daļa par ilgu turējusies pie pieņēmuma, ka katrs darbs, lai cik progresīvs un intresants, ir nogurdinošs un garlaicīgs, kamēr citiem varbūt no pat bērnības mācīts, ka pēc ļoti grūta darba vajadzētu sekot fiziskas atpūtas periodam. No otras puses, citi varētu baidīties no nespēka vai noguruma kā pēkšņa laika maiņas rezultāta.

Kamēr mēs pieņemam, ka katram darbam nepieciešami jāizsauc fizisks un mentāls nogurums, vai ka karstuma un aukstuma maiņām ir vara to darīt, mūsu apziņas durvis ir neapzinīgi plaši atvērtas, lai pielaistu nogurumu, mazdūšību, pašnožēlu, slimību un bieži iznākums ir nespēja veikt labo mūsu darbā. Tā ļaujot domām kavēties pie noguruma kā pie īstenības, mēs bieži sākam skaitīt dienas un nedēļas, kad iss brīvlaiks dos mums iespēju meklēt atpūtu uz laukiem, kalnos vai pie jūras. Tomēr, kaut mēs no šāda atpūtas laika zināmā mērā arī piedzīvojam atjaunotus fiziskus spēkus un sparu, mēs drīz atrodam, ka nekāds ilgstošs līdzeklis pret nogurumu nav iegūts.

Tomēr vienmēr ir pieejams ilgstošs līdzeklis pret nogurumu, līdzeklis, ko var pielietot ik brīdi ar drošu pārliecību, ka tas dos apmierinošu un veselību-dodošu rezultātu. Tā ir saprašana par cilvēka patieso un pilnīgo esamību, iegūta ar Mary Baker Eddy's Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatas "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) studēšanu. Tajā ir uzsvērts bieži aizmirstais un neievērotais fakts, kas atzīmēts I. Mozus grāmatā (1:26), ka Dievs devis cilvēkam varu pār visu zemi, faktu, kurš burtiski tikpat patiess mūsu dienās, kāds tas bijis vienmēr. Un mēs mācamies, ka šī vara sasniedzama ar skaidru tās lielās patiesības īsteņošanu, ka "Dievs radīja cilvēku pēc sava ģīmja," Gara attēlā. Tādēļ cilvēks ir garīgs un harmonisks, ne materiāls un nepilnīgs un nav padots nekādiem aprobežojumiem, slimiem vai grēcīgiem pieņēmumiem.

Kāda prieka pilna vara mums ir pār nogurumu mūsu ikdienas darbā ar šo atklāsmi par cilvēka kā Dieva, labā, mīlotā bērna dabu! Un kādas pārgrozības nekavējoties iestājas mūsu dzīvē, ja mēs to saprotam! Mums vairs nav vajadzīgs skaitīt nedēļas vai dienas, kad mēs varēsim atstāt mūsu darbu, lai iegūtu veselību un spēku. Jo mēs sākam īsteņot, ka taisni tur, kur mēs esam, katru brīdi mums ir patiesa atpūta un atspirdzinājums saprašanā par Dieva vienmēr klātesamību un visspēcību un par cilvēka garīgu vienību ar Viņu. Mēs arī mācamies saprast, ka viss labais ir mūsu, lai to īsteņotu tagad katrā mūsu dzīves gaitas atgadījumā, jo tas mums ir mūsu Tēva-Mātes Dieva dots. Cilvēka dabīgais esamības stāvoklis ir prieka, harmonijas stāvoklis un svabadība no visa ļauna.

Tādejādi atzīstot dievišķīgo Prātu kā tādu, kam visaugstākā vara pār cilvēku un viņa darbību, mēs pierādam noguruma, mazdūšības vai neveiksmes neīsto dabu un šo šķietāmo apstākļu pilnīgo nespēju valdīt kautkā pār mums, jo tie ir tikai esamības garīgo faktu nezināšanas iznākums. Zinātnes un veselības 217. lp. mēs atrodam šo Mrs. Eddy's rakstīto apgaismojošo paskaidrojumu: "Zinātniskais un ilgstošais līdzeklis pret nogurumu ir mācīties saprast Prāta varu pār ķermeni jeb pār katru fiziska noguruma ilūziju un tā iznīcināt šo ilūziju, jo matērija nevar būt nogurusi un nospiesta."

Tā Kristīgās Zinātnes mācības rāda mums Ezajas ļoti iepriecinošās vēsts tagadēju pielietojamību (Ezaja 41:31): "Kas uz to Kungu paļaujas, dabūs jaunu spēku; tie skries uz augšu ar spārniem kā ērgļi, tie tecēs un nepiekusis, tie staigās un nenogurs." Paļaujoties uz to Kungu caur nepārtraukti atzīstot Viņa visumību un cilvēka garīgo, pilnīgo esamību kā Viņa attēlu un līdzību, mēs šeit un tagad spējam, pat pavadot garas stundas darbā, piedzīvot arvien vairāk spēka, intelligences un spontāna prieka. Neaprobežotas progresa un veiksmes izdevības patiešām ir visu to īpašums, kas meklē patiesu patību vienībā ar Dievu. Runājot par šo bībeles vietu, Zinātnes un veselības 218. un 219. lpp. Mary Baker Eddy saka, "Kad mēs atmostamies saprast esamības patiesību, visas slimības, sāpes, viss nespēks, nogurums, bēdas, grēks un nāve būs nezināmi, un mirstīgais sapnis izbeigsies uz visiem laikiem."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Harvest Song

(Hopi Indian)

IN THE fields among the growing corn
I heard him singing.
In the yellow squash flowers
And among the pale bean blossoms
I heard him singing,
Oh, happy, happy cricket.

But tonight he is not singing.
In the empty fields
Where the squash flowers were
And the pale bean blossoms
And the straight, young corn
I can hear him asking, "Why? Why?"
All night long in the fields
Beyond the village
The voice of the cricket
Asking "Why?"

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Mansfield Sees Foley on Vote Fraud Charges; Medford Takes Steps Toward City Light Plant

Boston Today

Mayor Takes Up Fraud Vote Issue

Apparently gravely concerned over reports of fraudulent voting in Boston, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today arranged a conference with Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel for the city. The Mayor said he may seek complete re-registration of every one of Boston's 356,118 voters.

The Mayor made his conference with the city's counsel his first order of business upon returning from a protracted visit in the Middle West. His action lent an atmosphere of augmented credence to recent charges of the Republican State committee that Boston's voting lists were filled with illegal registrants, because the Mayor is himself a Democrat and at the same time has been long familiar with voting conditions in the city.

It was disclosed that the Mayor had reports of the Republican allegations even before his return to Boston. It seemed likely he concurred to some extent with their views because it was apparent that he already had formulated possible correctives before he stepped off the train.

Besides the reregistrations, the Mayor also suggested it might be well to ask registrants to file three photographs with the election commission. One of these would be sent to the poll where the registrant voted, another would be kept on file in City Hall and the third shown by registrants when they appeared at

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

City Light Plant Urged in Medford

Payment of electric light bills the first of every month may not prove so unpleasant in the future for the city of Medford and its residents, if plans under consideration today by a special aldermanic committee materialize. The plans call for construction of a $2,000,000 municipal lighting plant to furnish light and power to the city and its citizens at cost.

Ever since last year, when rising public utility rate costs made bills loom large, aldermen have favored a local plant, to be financed by the floating of a $20,000,000 bond issue, pointing out that even though initial costs were large, the plant would pay for itself over a period of years.

Chief objector to the plan will be the Malden Electric Company of Malden, which stands to lose a sizable chunk of business should the aldermen approve and submit it to voters as a referendum at some future election. A series of hearings and sittings will begin immediately after the national election, and it is estimated that two months will elapse before a recommendation is made to the city government.

A comparison of the Malden Electric Company's rates with those of the Edison Electric Illuminating

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Nolan Activities Held Legitimate

What WPA workers do during their evenings and on their leaves of absence is of no concern to the WPA organization, Paul Edwards, state WPA administrator, declared today in answer to a charge that Robert Nolan, assistant to the administrator, had been spending his evenings working in the interests of Charles F. Hurley, Democratic candidate for Governor.

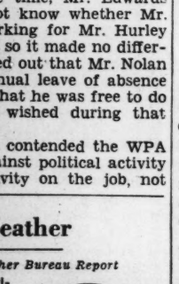
The Nolan charge was made yesterday by a WPA worker and Representative Christian A. Herter, chairman of the Republican publicity organization. Although a person close to Mr. Edwards in the WPA headquarters said Mr. Nolan was assistant to Mr. Edwards, the latter today declared Mr. Nolan was merely a receptionist who met visitors outside the office door.

At the same time, Mr. Edwards said he did not know whether Mr. Nolan was working for Mr. Hurley evenings but if so it made no difference. He pointed out that Mr. Nolan was on his annual leave of absence with pay and that he was free to do exactly as he wished during that time.

Mr. Edwards contended the WPA regulations against political activity related to activity on the job, not during hours off the job or when a worker was on leave. Therefore, he said, "what Mr. Nolan does outside the office is no concern of mine."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast and colder tonight; Saturday probably fair and colder; moderate to fresh west to northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably snow over north portion. Colder.

Vermont: Snow flurries and much colder tonight, Saturday generally fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight followed by generally fair Saturday. Colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds, overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

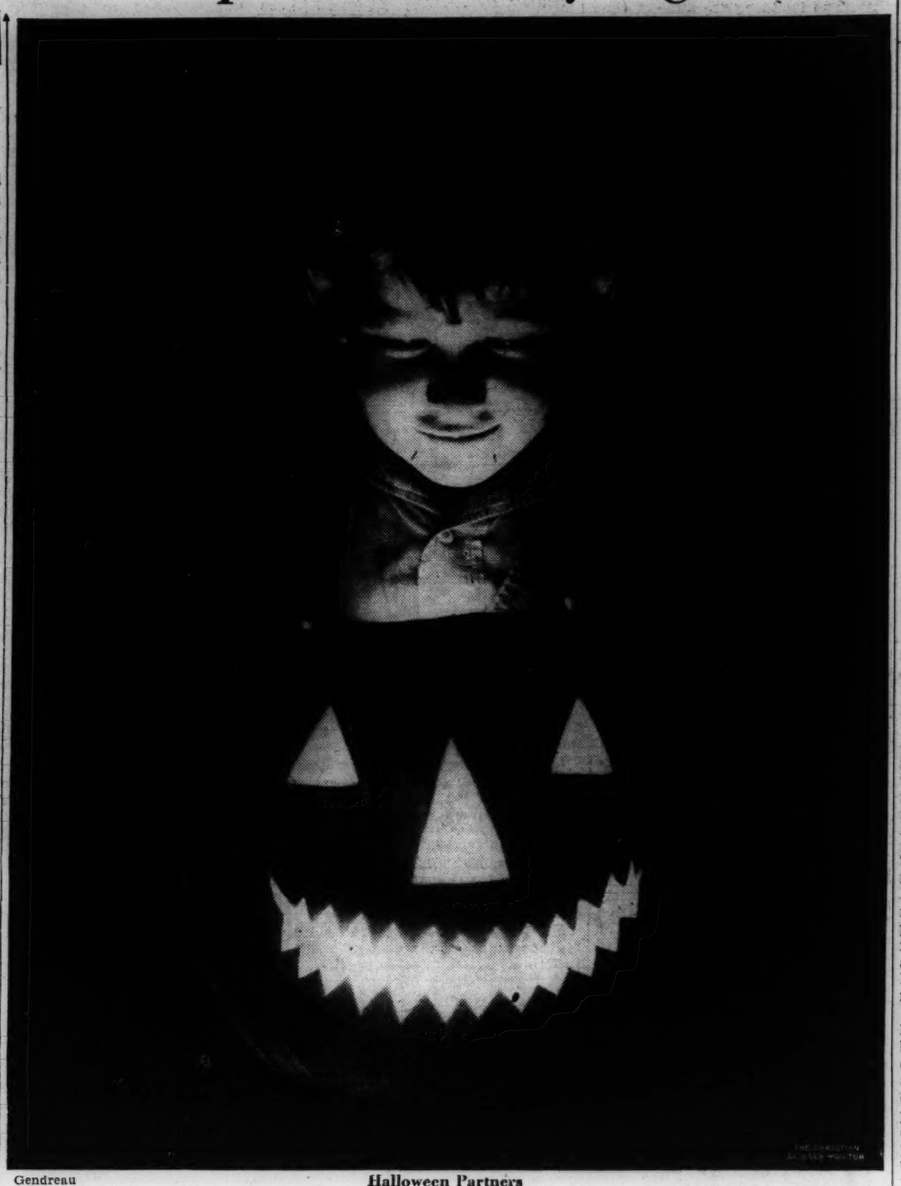
	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	42	Minneapolis	28	26
Bermuda	70	70	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	36	36	New York	46	44
Denver	40	38	Norfolk	48	46
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	48	44
Jacksonville	54	52	St. Louis	44	44
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	56	54
Los Angeles	60	60	Washington	50	42
Miami	72	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 30.
B—Minimum, Oct. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:09 p. m. ... Oct.
Saturday, 11:36 a. m.; height, 12.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:11 p. m.



Gendreau

Halloween Partners

Two Destroyers Ready for Water

Two new destroyers, 1500-ton peace treaty ships, built to be the fastest in the United States fleet, will be launched at double christening ceremonies tomorrow morning at 10:30, at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Mrs. Mary Talbot of South Weymouth will name one of the ships in memory of her son Ralph Talbot, navy aviator killed in action during the World War, and Miss Madeline Orne, great, great, grandniece of Capt. James Mugford who lives in the same house as her famous ancestor, at Marblehead, will name the other ship. Captain Mugford in '76 sank an English gunboat after taking a prize cargo but later the same day was killed in battle.

Both vessels, which cost $5,000,000 each, will be drawn up alongside each other in the drydock. Following the christening each sponsor will cut with a gold-plated ax the guide ropes holding the ships in place, and as guns boom, whistles blow and planes fly low overhead, the band will play the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the ships will be pulled out into the harbor by navy tugs. There are no building ways at the Charlestown yard.

Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, commandant of this district, will introduce Senator David I. Walsh as the principal speaker.

Pumpkins Plenty In Local Markets

There will be no shortage of pumpkins, the traditional centerpiece of Halloween, judging from supplies that went on display in Faneuil Hall Market and neighborhood groceries and chain stores throughout the metropolitan district today. They sold at three and four cents a pound, suitable alike for the pies that have contributed to New England's fame and for the whittlings of small boys.

Other essentials of Halloween, celebrated tomorrow night, include apple cider at 40 to 45 cents a gallon, doughnuts at 15 and 25 cents a dozen, and a great variety of fine apples, good for eating, baking, or for ducking tubs.

As has been previously pointed out, the coming of cooler weather encourages many housewives to turn on ovens for roasts and other cold-weather foods. Fitting with this trend, pork went down about 3 cents a pound during the week, making it a bargain. Likewise roasting chickens at 25 to 35 cents a pound, depending on size, were considered a good buy.

Pacific Seamen Remain on Craft

Up to this afternoon union seamen on the two American-flag steamers Arizonan and the William Luckenbach, in from the Pacific coast, did not walk out on strike, nor had they received orders to participate in the walkout called this morning by the International Seamen's Union on the Pacific coast.

An air of tenseness was discernible around Commonwealth Pier but Percy Pryor, Boston secretary of the union, repeated today that there is an agreement in effect between seamen and operators here, effective to Dec. 31, 1937, which will be lived up to. Therefore, he said, there is no possibility that the crews of the two steamers will go on strike.

Daniel J. Donovan of Boston, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Union, commenting on possibility of a sympathetic strike, said:

"Working conditions here are entirely different from those of the west coast and longshoremen here are satisfied. As far as I know there will be no trouble here but there is always the possibility that a sympathetic strike may be ordered."

Boston-New York Sailings Increase

Saturday night ocean "taxi service" between Boston and New York, never before offered during the winter, will be inaugurated by the Eastern Steamship lines.

Previously the company's winter schedule omitted the Saturday night trips each week. This year, however, convinced that the demand for the service is sufficient, the trips will not be canceled.

The winter service will be continued by the ocean liner type steamers, Saint John and Acadia, superseding the steamers Boston and New York which will go out of commission next week and tie up for the winter at Fore River.

The Saint John arrives here on Sunday on its last trip from Saint John, N. B. Monday night it starts on the New York run usually taken by the steamer Boston. The Acadia replaces the New York on Tuesday.

Saint John will have a steamship link with Boston throughout the winter, the Yarmouth boat docking there once a week. The steamer Yarmouth will sail from Boston Mondays and Wednesdays, the Monday trip being to Yarmouth, N. S., only. On the Wednesday trip it will stop at Saint John also.

Both Parties to End Campaign In Big Boston Garden Rallies

Massachusetts political campaigning for both traditional parties will reach a boiling point over the week end. Republicans will hit 212 Fahrenheit degrees first at their monster rally in the Boston Garden tomorrow night. The Democrats will be only 24 hours later when they bulge Garden walls on Sunday night.

The two campaign climaxing rallies will practically end the major political activity in Massachusetts, although last minute speeches are scheduled in both parties on Monday, election eve.

The Democrats by their conclave will be endeavoring to maintain and even exceed the peak of enthusiasm reached during President Roosevelt's visit last week. This peak has been difficult to retain, the Roosevelt visit generally being considered the climax of the Democratic campaign.

Turnout of 50,000

However, Democratic leaders are predicting a turnout of 50,000 on Sunday night. As the Boston Garden holds about 20,000 persons any sizeable overflow crowd will react to Democratic advantage, the leaders explain.

The Republicans, on the other hand, are not figuring on such an overflow crowd but insist the Garden will be filled with the noisiest and most enthusiastic crowd in Massachusetts Republican history.

The very plans surrounding each rally, however, show the difference between Republican and Democratic strategy. The Republicans are issuing tickets to their rally. Admission is by these free tickets only.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are issuing no tickets. It is a case of "first come, first served."

The Republican leaders feel that the usual Republican voter will go to a rally or monster meeting if he can be certain of a seat, but that he will hesitate venturing to attend a meeting of Boston Garden size with-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

G.O.P. Expects To Get Control Of Legislature

Substantial Majorities in Bay State House and Senate Forecast

Leadership Changes

Both Branches Face Necessity to Elect New Men to Wield Gavel

Although the Republican Party for all practical purposes lost control of the Legislature in the last session for the first time in a generation, political observers throughout the state are in agreement today that the G. O. P. will return substantial majorities to both the Massachusetts House and Senate next Tuesday.

Nearly two-thirds of the members of the Legislature will seek re-election to 40 seats in the Senate and 240 seats in the House. Both legislative branches, in January, must choose party floor leaders and presiding officers.

Hold 125 Seats

In the House the Republicans now hold 125 seats to 111 for the Democrats. The spread in the next session is expected to be considerably wider to the advantage of the G. O. P. In the Senate the past year the Republicans had a nominal majority of 21 to 19. Observers expect to see the G. O. P. seats increased to at least 25 next year.

The last legislative year has been marked by considerable lack of party harmony for the Republicans, in marked contrast to the united stand of the Democrats in both houses with the executive department.

In the Senate last year James G. Moran and William A. Davenport, both Republicans, voted with Democrats on a number of major issues and the Democrats, with the vote of Mr. Davenport, elected Mr. Moran president of the Senate. No such acquiescence to the opposition is expected for 1937 in lieu of the anticipated Republican majority of 25 to 15.

The Senate must elect a new president this year, for Mr. Moran is not seeking election. Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Republican floor leader, and Senator Samuel Wragg are both candidates for Senator Moran's seat, Senator Wragg announced his candidacy before the last legislature adjourned and has prominently advanced his cause since.

Choose New Speaker

The House will have to choose a new speaker and new party floor leaders. The present speaker, Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, is a candidate for lieutenant governor. The Republican whip, Horace T. Cahill, is a candidate for the speakership. The Republican floor leader, Martin Hays, for years a member of the House, is not a candidate for re-election.

On the Democratic side, neither the floor leader, Edward J. Kelley, nor the whip, Paul J. MacDonald, are seeking re-election. Governor Curley named Mr. Kelley to the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, and Mr. MacDonald judge of the Chelsea District court.

Party divisions assume unusual importance during the next two years because the incoming Legislature must reshape the districts of both houses. Redistricting is required under the Constitution every 10 years and takes account of the growth of the State, of increased population in some cities and towns, and losses or lack of changes in others. The 1935 census is the basis for redistricting.

Roosevelt Claim Questioned That 99 P. C. of Family Heads Pay Less Income Tax Now

Dennett Says Saving at Most Could Affect Only 14 Per Cent and Hidden Taxes Have Increased Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 30—Choosing this city in which President Roosevelt recently stated some of his tax philosophies, Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the National Economy League, last night questioned Mr. Roosevelt's claim that 99 per cent of the American family heads pay less income tax now under the New Deal than they did in 1932.

"There are 74,000,000 adults in the United States," said Mr. Dennett, speaking at a dinner of the Worcester Economic Club, "and approximately 30,000,000 families.

"According to the latest figures available (1935) only 3,988,269 persons altogether made any federal income tax returns in 1935. There can have been no appreciable increase in this number for 1936, but the figures for 1936 are not yet available. In 1932 only 3,877,400 persons made any federal income tax returns. If all of those who made federal income tax returns were actually 'family heads,' which, of course, they were not, it would mean that altogether only slightly over 13 per cent of the family heads made any income tax returns or paid any income taxes in either 1932 or 1935. And if we allow for as many as 200,000 additional family heads for 1936, which is altogether too high, it would still mean that less than 14 per cent of the family heads would pay any federal income taxes at all.

"The impression, therefore, that 99 per cent of the family heads pay less than they did in 1932 is erroneous because 86 per cent do not pay any federal income taxes. Under any circumstances, any reduction in this tax could at the very most make a saving to less than 14 per cent of the family heads of America, even if every federal income taxpayer in the United States was figured as a family head.

"No, it is not through income taxes that the rank and file of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

R. I. Democrats Claiming State By Clean Sweep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30—Unexpected developments within the past 24 hours have cast a new light on Rhode Island complicated political picture and caused the Democrats to express more confidence than ever that their party not only will elect a national ticket, but a State slate as well.

The first development was the return of City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, Democratic leader of the Blackstone Valley, to the fold of the State Democratic Committee, which he has attacked continually since he was ousted as State Comptroller and budget director by Gov. Theodore Francis Green.

The second development was the return to the State of United States Senator Peter G. Gerry, long the acknowledged financial backer of the Democratic Party, who "walked out" on the Philadelphia Democratic National Convention and has taken no part in either state or national politics since.

City Auditor McCoy, now a Democratic candidate for mayor of his city, has taken the stump in Pawtucket and urged his followers to "support the Democratic ticket from the top to the bottom." He also has lauded the state administration of Governor Green, whom he has continually charged was being controlled by the utility interests of the State.

The "about face" of Mr. McCoy, who has remained silent on his election policy since he was refused the Democratic nomination at the last state Democratic convention, it is believed by leaders of the state committee, will react throughout the entire Blackstone valley and will offset the loss which they expect to result from Mayor Felix A. Toupin, long a Democrat, seeking election on the Republican ticket.

It was admitted at state Democratic headquarters there had been considerable anxiety regarding the Blackstone valley, which named Representative Charles R. Risk on the Republican ticket at last year's special election, while Mr. McCoy's position remained unknown.

Records of the 1934 election showed that more than one half of the Democratic plurality which gave U. S. Senator Gerry a victory margin of more than 35,000 votes came from the Blackstone valley.

Information Urged To Steer 'Misfits' From N. H. Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30—Establishment of an information bureau which would serve both as a clearing house for prospective buyers of farms in New Hampshire and for others who would be affected by such purchases was urged on the New Hampshire Real Estate Association here yesterday at its annual meeting by Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew L. Felker.

Mr. Felker explained that such a bureau would aid in reducing the number of economic misfits who, thinking it is easier to live on a farm than in the city, come into the State and are eventually stranded because they cannot make agriculture pay.

That one result of the late depression has been a "back-to-the-farm movement" in New Hampshire was claimed by the commissioner as he cited figures to show that the number of farms in this State has increased from 14,906 in 1930 to 17,695 in 1935. In 1920 there were 20,523 farms and in 1925 there were 21,065.

The difficulty lies, Mr. Felker asserted, even though this trend is a source of encouragement to some, both in the ignorance those who have returned to the farms show with respect to agriculture and in the fact that established farmers throughout the state are having their own troubles in meeting southern and western competition.

The result is, the commissioner declared, that farm mortgages have increased, rural land values have diminished and attempts to "get back to the soil" have not proved too successful.

The clearing house Mr. Felker recommended was described as not only a means to advise prospective buyers what they would face in trying to make a living from agriculture but as a method of informing real estate agents, state officials and resident farmers of the character of those who proposed to cast their lot with rural New Hampshire communities.

The commissioner explained that such an information bureau should make data available on soils, market conditions, crops and livestock so that the buyer could make a choice more likely to bring economic success.

Mr. Felker said that one thing which should be stressed if such a bureau were established is the present trend toward marketing through associations rather than as individuals. Even New Hampshire farmers have not learned this, the commissioner declared, except the dairymen and they only through necessity.

Republicans Prepare Purge On Beacon Hill

Plan Reorganization of Departments to Rid State of Misfits

Seek Higher Level

Urge Election of Haigis to Put Power of Governorship Behind Clean-up

Republican leaders today disclosed specific plans for ridding state departments of allegedly incompetent officials and employees whose appointments were the result of purely partisan politics and who, they claim, have lowered the level of state service.

These plans consisted of passage of drastic legislation to reorganize various departments which they consider are being operated inefficiently due to political appointments. Thus, they contend, the success of their program depends entirely upon the election of John W. Haigis Republican candidate for Governor.

If Mr. Haigis is elected, the leaders explain, the strength of the Governor's office will be behind the movement. If Charles F. Hurley, Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected, their plans would fail, they added, because he would veto any such legislation.

Some Departments Abolished

Under the proposed legislation existing departments which are considered critical would be abolished completely and new departments established. As a result all persons now employed in these departments would temporarily be thrown out of employment, including the commissioners who are the real targets of the drive.

Success of the legislation would allow the incoming administration to reappoint persons, regardless of party affiliation, who have proved by their past service they are efficient and competent. On the other hand, those persons who were appointed merely to satisfy political debts would be dropped from state service. At the same time departments would be deflated from their present overmanned status.

The Republicans are certain Mr.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Japanese Art Leaves Museum

Early tomorrow morning the Japanese art treasures which have been on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts will leave, under special police escort, for the South Boston pier, where the Japanese vessel Nako Maru waits to transport them back to the land of their origin.

Teijiro Mizoguchi, curator of the Imperial Household Museum, Tokyo, who has been in Boston since the opening of the exhibition in September, will join the ship in New York. The precious paintings, sculptures and other works which were lent to Boston for what will probably be their only public display anywhere, have been carefully packed in tin-lined boxes, having tin covers soldered to the containers, then the wooden cover attached and steel bands bound about the whole piece. Climatic conditions make such precautions necessary.

While in the Boston museum, with its specially conditioned atmosphere in the galleries, constant care was required, and whenever the paint on any picture began to separate from the background, the scroll or panel or screen was taken down for a few days' rest, usually enough to restore it, and then returned to the case.

Numerically the attendance at this recent exhibition was the largest on record at the museum, 110,387 persons having visited the galleries within 40 days. Mr. Mizoguchi formally closed the exhibition last Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, by drawing the curtain which shut off the special galleries from the remainder of the building.

Growing interest in the Museum is evident in the attendance, which amounted to 371,302 to the end of September, this year, only a little less than the total attendance for the year of 1933, which was 389,105. The membership in the Museum has increased. Sunday afternoon concerts given through the courtesy of the Federal Music Project during the past two years have added about 3000 to the attendance. The increased number of free gallery talks, lectures, drawing classes and other educational activities have also augmented the number. Instruction was given to approximately 10,000 people in 1929, and to 25,000 in 1935.

Somerville Seeks To Collect $500,000

The large number of welfare recipients in the last few years has resulted in Somerville being owed more than $500,000 by 80 cities and towns of the Commonwealth. City Treasurer Irving G. Wessman said today he would start immediate efforts to collect this money and that he would make personal contacts with every city.

According to law the welfare department of any community owes obligation to those whose residence within its boundaries has been established five years. If less than that the city or town where they last resided is required to furnish their support.

City Treasurer Wessman said the State owed the city $320,000, that Boston was the next largest debtor with $92,000 and that Cambridge, the neighboring city, owes $34,000. He admitted Somerville owed $58,000 to other municipalities for welfare expenditures which the city is not in position to pay because no appropriation was made for it.

Wellesley Girls Really Know 'Negativity of Radio Activity'

"We understand the negativity of radio activity" sing Wellesley College girls in their step-singing tradition. And they really do. New changes in the physics curriculum introduce the students at an early stage to the mysteries of electrons, cosmic rays, X-rays and radioactivity. It is no longer necessary to have numerous courses before taking advanced work, for with only the background of an elementary class, a Wellesley student can do laboratory work and study along those lines.

A new course in atomic physics has been added this year for the benefit of sophomores, juniors and seniors who wish to learn more of the secrets of the universe without spending years in the process. Another more advanced course has been opened to more serious students where they may choose a specific problem and work it out for themselves. This course is taught by Dr. Alice Armstrong, authority on X-rays, and author of important works on that subject. Dr. Louise McDowell, chairman of the physics department at Wellesley, has the course in atomics.

The new laboratory courses have been made possible by the addition of new equipment, installed when the new science building, Pendleton Hall was being constructed. Now there is an abundance of space, light and every modern convenience replacing the cramped quarters in what had formerly been the kitchen of the old College Hall, which was burned in 1914. Intricate electric connections, gas, compressed air, and vacuum connections reach every laboratory table. Blackboards and window shades can be raised or lowered at the touch of a button behind the instructor's desk.

But Wellesley does not teach only theories to its physics students. Those who are interested in automobiles, may take apart "King Tut", an ancient truck, and discover the inner workings of motors and what to do about them. Meteorology, called "the weather course" by the students, has been popular since it was

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

X Club Plans Birthday Party

A solitary candle, on a cake sufficiently large to accommodate scores of candles, will flicker tomorrow night at the Parker House roof ballroom.

Occasion—first anniversary of the X Club—composed of New England women engaged in the travel business and only group of its kind, founded a year ago by Miss Gertrude M. Roche of Raymond Whitcomb, Inc., who is now its president. Membership has grown to close to 100.

Women members represent tourist agencies, steamship lines, railroads, bus lines, auto associations, sight-seeing companies, hotels and travel advertising. Guests at the anniversary and Halloween party are to include men and women connected with every phase of travel.

Monitor Newscast Time on Air Changed

OWING to heavy commitments of political time, the radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be moved back to 4:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ, Saturday, Oct. 31. The early afternoon period has been canceled because of another political address at that hour.

On Monday, Nov. 2, the early afternoon period of Monitor news on WBZ will be canceled. The late afternoon period at 5 p. m. will be heard as usual.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Tonight at Eight-Thirty"; "Ways and Means," "Still Life" and "Family Album," plays by Noel Coward. First appearance of the dramatist in Boston as star, assisted by Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée. 2:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"China Clipper," featuring Pat O'Brien. 3, 6:20, 9:25. "Love Begins at 20," with Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 5, 8:05.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Shirley Temple in "Dimples." Fenway: 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:12. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Rose Bowl," featuring William Frawley, Eleanor Whitney and Tom Brown. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

BOSTON—"The Girl on the Front Page," featuring Edmund Lowe and Gloria Stuart. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: "Living Models," revue.

TREMONT — "I Stand Condemned," featuring Harry Baur. 10:28 a. m., 1:27, 4:58, 8:10. Also "Small Town Girl," with Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor. 8:45, 11:44 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:51.

FINE ARTS—"Soak the Rich," featuring Walter Connolly. 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45. "March of Time"; a Mickey Mouse cartoon; "Through the Looking-Glass," and other shorts.

EXETER — Craig Reynolds and June Travis in "Jailbreak." 2:12, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Piccadilly Jim," with Robert Montgomery and Madge Evens. 3:14, 6:05, 8:55.

MEMORIAL—"Ladies in Love," featuring Simone Simon, Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Don Ameche and Paul Lukas. 10 a. m., 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Trinidad," "Sunkist Stars at Palm Springs," "Krazi Inventions," "Touring the Sport World," "Stars of Tomorrow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UPTOWN — "Sing, Baby, Sing," with Adolphe Menjou. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Two in a Crowd." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Swing Time," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Also "Hearts in Bondage."

METROPOLITAN—"Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," starring Gladys George. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Stage: Red Nichols and his orchestra, also Blackstone the magician with cast of 40 entertainers.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Pepper," with Irvin S. Cobb. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Two in a Crowd," featuring Joel McCrea and Joan Bennett. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Radio Programs On Page 10

MODERN — "Anthony Adverse," screen version of Hervey Allen's novel. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9. Tomorrow: "The Big Broadcast of 1937," starring Jack Benny. Also "Seven Sinners," featuring Edmund Lowe.

Other Events

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FORUM — Monthly meeting. Address on "Geographic Significance of Cooperatives in Scandinavia," by W. Elmer Ekblaw of Clark University. Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University. 8:15.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Annual banquet meeting of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association and the Allied Industries of New England. Address on new developments in the fishing industry by Edward H. Cooley. 80 Federal Street. 6:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"French Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

REPERTORY THEATER—Marionette skit, "The Circus," presented by the WPA. 10:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "The Public and the Play," by Clayton Hamilton of New York City. 3 Joy Street. 1.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at South Station at 2:15 for train to Atlantic. Walk via Metropolitan Parkway to Squantum and Moon Island. Also rock climbing expedition to Castle Hill, Wakefield. Meet at Track 10, North Station, at 1:30.

G. O. P. Leaders Prepare Purge On Beacon Hill

(Continued From Page 9)

Hurley would not let such legislation become law and they are equally certain they will not be able to override any gubernatorial veto.

GOP Expects Majorities

The Republicans expect to have working majorities in both the House and Senate this year, in contrast with the merely nominal majorities of 1935 and 1936 which were turned Democratic whenever Governor Curley exerted his well-known pressure.

Yet there appears no valid hope of Republican majorities sufficient to overturn vetoes with consistent regularity. In the Senate a total of 27 Republican seats would be necessary to provide the two-thirds vote necessary to override a veto. The Republicans have hopes of capturing 25 or 26 seats in the Senate this year in contrast to their 21 seats during 1935 and 1936. Two of the 21 were not immune to Curley pressure.

In the House the Republicans would need 160 seats for a two-thirds majority, but they anticipate receiving a far smaller number.

Say Competent Need Not Fear

Those who discussed the house-cleaning plans were insistent that all employees really competent have nothing to fear in the proposed reorganization of departments. Rather they will be aided by not being forced to do the work of inefficient employees, who would be eliminated in the cleanup program.

Nor is reorganization the only Republican plan now off the griddle awaiting only the election of a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature.

The Republicans have frequently charged that departments have been overloaded by temporary employees. Orders, it is understood, will be delivered to the more trusted department heads to clear their offices of incompetent temporary employees. If the order is not obeyed a reorganization bill will be filed in connection with that particular department. Thus reorganization would be used as a threat wherever possible.

The Quabbin Flareback

There is also some talk that the power of such persons as Thomas D. Lavelle and Edward J. Kelley, members of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, who figured in the Quabbin contracts case, will be considerably lessened.

One Republican leader has suggested a plan under which the membership of the commission would be increased from three to five members. Mr. Lavelle and Mr. Kelly, both Democrats, now constitute a majority on the commission. If two more Republicans could be appointed through legislation passed in the coming Legislature they would become a minority.

Another plan being discussed, although not yet proposed definitely, is a bill reducing to a meagre figure the salaries of various Curley-appointed department heads, thus forcing them to resign in disgust or of necessity.

Of course, there is also the method Governor Curley used in gaining control of the Boston Finance Commission, namely ouster proceedings before the Executive Council. However, it is understood, this method will be avoided if a Republican administration is elected.

Tell Their Story by Murals

Murals in Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, Boston

Mischa Richter
The Artist of the Murals

By a Staff Photographer; Mischa Richter, Artist

Industry and commerce, profession and trade are progressively patterned on the walls of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation. The murals, recently completed by Mischa Richter, who is employed by the Federal Art Project, pertains to the objective of the foundation. Believed to be the first murals in Boston to use the narrative form, their object is to awaken newsboys to, and prepare them for, their responsibilities in life and as citizens.

Everett Lays Cornerstone

With appropriate ceremony the cornerstone of the new Everett drill tower and firm alarm station on Ferry Street, to be built at a cost of $48,000, will be laid by Mayor Frank E. Lewis, Saturday morning at 10:30. The Federal Government is contributing $36,000 toward the project and the city $12,000. The building will be of blue granite and red sandstone brick. Arthur Zannette of Bellingham avenue, this city, prepared the plans for the structure at no cost to the city.

Behind the Microphone

As election approaches political speeches begin to fill radio program schedules more solidly so that the poor sponsored programs must find room in the cracks as best they may. The following are some of the major national political addresses scheduled over the week end:

Tonight

6 p. m.—Gov. Alfred M. Landon, WEEI, from Charleston, W. Va. for Republicans.
7 p. m.—Edgar Allen Poe, WBZ, 7 p. m., from New York, for Jeffersonian Democrats.
9 p. m.—Herbert Hoover, WNAC, from Denver, Colo., for Republicans.
10 p. m.—Bainbridge Colby, WBZ, for National Jeffersonian Democrats.
10:30 p. m.—John L. Lewis, labor official, dent Garner, WBZ, from Dallas and Uvalde, Texas, for Democrats.
10:30 p. m.—John L. Lewis, labor official WEEI, from Washington, D. C., for Progressives.

Saturday

8 p. m.—Col. Frank Knox, WEEI, for Republicans.
8 p. m.—Richard Cleveland, WBZ, for Jeffersonian Democrats.
8:30 p. m.—Alfred E. Smith, WBZ, for Jeffersonian Democrats.
9:30 p. m.—President Roosevelt, WBZ, for Democrats.
9:45 p. m.—John Hamilton, WBZ, for Republicans.
10:30 p. m.—Gov. Alfred M. Landon, WEEI, for Republicans.

Sunday

4:45 p. m.—Norman Thomas, WBZ, for Socialists.
8 p. m.—James A. Reed, WBZ, for Jeffersonian Democrats.
10:45 p. m.—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, WEEI, for Townsend party.

Football games scheduled for Saturday, Oct. 31, on the air are as follows. Starting time for all is 1:45 p. m.

WBZ—Pittsburgh-Fordham.
WEEI—Boston University-Miami.
WNAC—Yale-Dartmouth.
WAAB—Boston College-Michigan State.
WMEX—Columbia-Cornell.

Television makes a bow again after the election. The Radio Corporation of America will demonstrate its high definition television for the press only at Radio City on Nov. 6. This will be the third test.

Anyone, of course, is entitled to choose a "Radio Queen." Sensibly this year Radio Guide magazine picked its 1936 "Queen" from the ranks of regular radiocasters and chose Lulu Belle, hill-billy songstress on the National Barn Dance program, WBZ, Saturday, 11:30 p. m. Runners-up were Jessica Dragonette, Joan Blaine (actress), Frances Langford, Gracie Allen, Margaret Speaks and Kate Smith. Jessica Dragonette won the title last year.

A. D. H.

The Mother Church Services Over Radio

IN ACCORDANCE with regular schedule, the morning and evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on medium and shortwaves, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The morning service will be transmitted over Station WORL, Boston, beginning at 10:45 a. m., on a broadcast frequency of 920 kilocycles.

The morning service also will be transmitted over shortwave station W1XAL, Boston, beginning at 10:12 a. m., eastern standard time. The chimes preceding the service and the organ recital following the close of the service will be transmitted. The morning frequency will be 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.45 meters.

The evening service, which will include the same features as the morning shortwave service, will be relayed on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.67 meters.

City Light Plant Urged in Medford

(Continued from Page 9)

Company reveals that for residences of five rooms or less, the former are slightly higher. A table of the rates follows:

Malden—7 cents a kilowatt hour for the first 25 hours; 5½ cents a kilowatt hour for the next 15 hours; 3½ cents a kilowatt hour for the balance of time.

Edison—6½ cents a kilowatt hour for the first 20 hours; 5 cents a kilowatt hour for the next 70 hours; 3 cents a kilowatt hour for the balance of time.

For larger houses, the rates are reduced slightly. Both companies refuse to divulge their rates to cities.

Both Parties to End Campaign In Big Boston Garden Rallies

(Continued From Page 9)

out a ticket. Particularly is it true of Republican women, they say.

The Democratic chieftains, however, know that Democratic crowds are well satisfied to take their chances on obtaining seats. They want to be at the rallies regardless of the hardships and jams they encounter.

Stage Huge Parade

The Republicans are going to stage one huge parade to the Garden. The Democrats are planning automobile parades from every ward in Boston and from several cities and towns outside of Boston. Each are planning considerable band power, the Republicans having 20 bands in their parade, the Democrats jamming 17 or 18 bands, including one containing 75 pieces.

Each party is keeping the entertainment at the rallies more or less secret, although it was determined the Republicans would include motion pictures on their program, while the Democrats would not. Skits ridiculing the New Deal are also a part of the Republican rally plans.

The more serious parts of the programs consist of national speakers and short talks by members of the respective state tickets.

John D. H. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National committee, "pinch-hitting" for Governor Landon who recently abandoned earlier plans to speak in Boston, is the main speaking attraction.

Expecting Surprise

Republicans here are expecting Mr. Hamilton to pull some surprise in his address, inasmuch as he will speak extemporaneously. Those expecting a surprise contend the lack of advance copies of the speech means Mr. Hamilton has something he wishes to keep to himself until speaking time.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, eastern Landon campaign manager, is expected to speak. Each of the state ticket candidates will be allowed three minutes on the program.

The Democratic speaking program calls for the appearance of all the state ticket candidates, several national speakers whose identify is not yet known. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, will preside.

As for the Republican parade, which will start at Arlington Square, it is expected to be the largest and longest torchlight parade ever staged in Massachusetts. Approximately 10,000 marchers, each equipped with sunflower electric torches, will be in line, according to present plans. Red fire will also be used in the Republican parade. Several floats will be in line.

The Democratic, on the other hand, will depend entirely upon old-fashioned red fire. No new-fangled electric torches for them.

Mayor Takes Up Fraud Vote Issue

(Continued from Page 9)

the polling place. In addition, signatures of all registrants would be compared before a ballot would be issued.

The Mayor said he believed that all citizens would overlook the inconvenience of having to register again when they understood the importance of having the lists above suspicion and also tamper proof.

It was assumed that he wished to consult with Mr. Foley in order to learn what legal steps might have to be taken to effect such a wholesale shake-up in the election system. He was of the opinion that a bill might have to be passed by the legislature.

In the meantime today the Republican State Committee proceeded with its plans to have private detectives and paid watchers at all the polls next Tuesday. G. O. P. headquarters announced today that 100 lodging house keepers face prosecution for allegedly allowing their premises to be used by those giving fake registrations. It was also claimed that names of 250 people had been found registered in several different wards of the city.

Wellesley Girls Know 'Relativity'

(Continued from Page 9)

first established at Wellesley 40 years ago. Those who plan to do research work and make their living by science are taught laboratory technique in another course where they learn carpentry, how to operate a lathe, develop and print pictures, make lantern slides, silver mirrors, blow glass and make special equipment. And when their radios squeal, students who are taking the course in radio can correct any ailments. In the laboratory of this course the girls build one-tube shortwave sets. Last year one of them heard Stanley Baldwin's speech on the passing of King George on her home-made set.

Faculty and graduate students at Wellesley are active in research. Dr. Dorothy Heyworth, who teaches the course in electricity, has just published an article with Dr. Ralph D. Bennet of M. I. T. on work done last year on conditions affecting the size and frequency of large cosmic ray bursts. They plan to continue their work in this field, probably at Wellesley, this year. Dr. Armstrong has been carrying on research in X-rays in co-operation with a Harvard group and Professor McDowell has for some years been investigating the dielectric properties of glass.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Onslow's Baseball School	Reports and recordings
5:15 Children's Corner	George Hall's Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	News program
5:30 "Jack Masters"; sketch	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Reports and recordings
5:45 News; talk	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Reports and recordings
6:00 Address, Governor Landon	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Political speaker (D)
6:15 Address, Governor Landon	"Melody Time"; variety	Football Fanfare; guest	Political talk
6:30 Talk; music	News; music; sports briefs	Political talk (R)	Political speaker
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political speaker (D)	Sports report
7:00 Political comment (R)	Political talk (Jeff. Dem.)	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor"	Political speaker (R)	Political speaker (D)	Political speaker (D)
7:30 "Goose Creek Parson"	Political speaker (R)	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Political speaker (D)
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis	"Tunes for Two"; variety	Political talk (Mass. Prog.)
8:00 "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar	Irene Rich in sketch	Jessica Dragonette, soprano;	Political speaker (R)
8:15 Shaw; soloists; orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	male quartet; Grantland	Leaders in Dance Time
8:30 Andre Kostelanetz's Orches-	"Death Valley Days"; west-	Rice, football talk; piano	Political (Jeff. Dem.)
8:45 tra; vocal group; soloist	ern dramatic sketch	duo; concert orchestra	Political (Jeff. Dem.)
9:00 Hollywood Hotel: scenes from	Talk, Mayor Mansfield (D)	Address, Herbert Hoover	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
9:15 "Come and Get It"; Dick	Political talk (D)	Address, Herbert Hoover	Political talk (D)
9:30 Powell; vocal soloists; Ray	"Twin Stars"; Rosemarie	Court of Human Relations;	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45 Paige's Orchestra	Brancato; quartet; orch.	dramatic sketch	Special sport program
10:00 Political speaker (R)	Talk, Bainbridge Colby	"First Nighter" sketch: "Bill	Special sport program
10:15 Mark Warnow's Orchestra	Talk, Bainbridge Colby	Meets Judy."	Special sport program
10:30 Talk, John L. Lewis	Talk, Jesse Jones (D)	Talk, "Red" Grange	Special sport program
10:45 Benny Fields, minstrel man	Political talk (D)	Political speaker (D)	Deacon Moore's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports	Yankee News Service	Deacon Moore's Orchestra
11:15 "Guess Who?" contest	Political speaker (U)	Sport commentator	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
11:30 "Guess Who?" contest	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
11:45 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WNAC, "Stardom Express"; children's program.
11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orch.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh-Fordham football game.
1:45 WAAB, Boston College - Michigan State football game.
1:45 WNAC, Yale - Dartmouth football game.
1:45 WEEI, Boston University - Miami football game.
1:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Columbia-Cornell football game.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Mointor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
4:45	WBZ	990kc
Shortwave		
4:45	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Talk, "Red" Grange.
7:30 WEEI (WABC— Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, Col. Frank Knox.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Talk, Richard Cleveland, for Jeffersonian Democrats.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Evening Party: Walter O'Keefe; vocal soloists; Ferde Grofe's Orch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Football Revue; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jeffersonian Democrats: talk, Alfred E. Smith.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Snow Village" sketch.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WNAC (WEAF —National), Address, President Roosevelt.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), 'Chateau': Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; guest soloists; chorus; orchestra.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, John Hamilton, at Boston Garden.

Late Evening

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, Governor Landon.
12:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), San Francisco Opera Company: second act, "Barber of Seville."

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series, Alexander Semmler, pianist.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown String recital.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert: Dorothy Kendrick, pianist; Jan Peerce, tenor.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), The Magic Key: Dusolina Gionnini, from Berlin; Lennie Hayton's Orchestra; Duncan Sisters; Frank Parker; John Kennedy; symphony orch.
2:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Music You Love": Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Marjorie Edwards, violinist.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra in a "Symphony of Flowers."
3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour": recorded concert program.
4:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.
5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.
5:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.
6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Grier's Or.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.
7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard"; Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilssen.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.
7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia,) Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Good Will Court," conducted by A. L. Alexander.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nelson Eddy; Francia White; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Romance of '76"; dramatization and music.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Bobby Breen; Jimmy Wallington; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Alexander Smallens, conductor; Harold Bauer, pianist.
9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's "Musical Varieties": Ramona; quartet; soloists.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Carnegie Hall of the Air": Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Maria Jeritza, soprano.
10:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Townsend Recovery Plan," Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 WORL (920kc), Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Roosevelt Claim On Taxes Doubted

(Continued from Page 9)

American people are taxed. If they were taxed that way, so that they could clearly see the amount of the tax, they would rise in their might and put a stop to the wasteful and extravagant governmental expenditures. The politicians have fixed it so that the people cannot know how much federal taxes they are paying. These taxes are hidden—just quietly added into the cost of the bread, shoes, wearing apparel, gasoline, and other things commonly used by the people. If it were not for the hidden taxes, people could buy 20 per cent more goods than they can buy today, or they could add 20 per cent more to their savings.

"We hear much recently about the increased revenues being received by the Federal Government, and that they will ultimately wipe out the deficit. Now, what are the facts to date? From 1932 to 1936 (a period of constantly increasing taxation) receipts increased from about $2,000,000,000 to slightly over $4,000,000,000, an increase of over 100 per cent; but, on the other hand, expenditures have steadily increased since 1931, mounting from slightly over $4,000,000,000 to almost $9,000,000,000 in the fiscal year just closed, or 125 per cent.

"Gross governmental expenditures, federal and local, have risen from about $3,000,000,000 in 1913 to over $17,500,000,000 in 1936. The net cost of government on a per capita basis has increased 292 per cent. We are now spending nearly four times as much as we spent in 1913. It has been impossible to collect enough taxes to keep pace with government outlays, although tax collections have risen from slightly over $2,000,000,000 in 1913 to a total of over $10,000,000,000 for the past year. Total government debt is now $54,000,000,000 as compared with $5,600,000,000 in 1918; and per capita debt is seven times as much as it was in 1913. The expenditures of the Federal Government alone, exclusive of local expenditures, are now roughly 10 times as much as they were before our entry into the World War."

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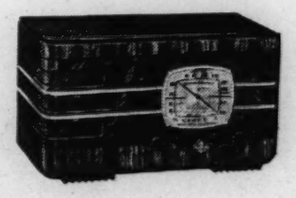

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Circus Coming With 'Huge' Marionette Troupe

15-pound elephant, 'giant' strong man, 14-inch clowns and other 'big top' favorites will perform on Boston stage under auspices of WPA theater project.

Under the 'Big Top' of WPA Marionette Circus

Left: Clown Act of Boston Civic Marionette Group Presenting Its First Circus Performance Right: Tumbling Act Requires a Great Deal of Practice

Ho for the Circus! the dazzling, breath-taking, sensational, spectacular marionette circus of the WPA. When the trumpet sounds at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow the curtain of the marionette stage, at the Repertory Theater, will rise on such creatures as never were on land or sea.

Never in the jungles of India, Burma or Malay stalked so majestic and subtle an elephant as the "enormous" 15-pound creature of gray leather impatiently biding his time in his cotton bag, in the cellar, where the 700 members of the marionette stock company are housed. He has eyes of beads and a truly splendid oriental accoutrement of purple velvet and gold fringe. He is the king of the circus, and all the 14-inch clowns, tumbler, clown policemen, blonde little tight-rope walker and brown plush bear are built in scale to correspond with him.

Even the strong man, a vigorous character with coal black hair, who lifts the heavy weight of several ounces (advertised in marionette land as fully three quarters of a ton) is scaled to Jumbo. So, too, are the snake charmer and the twisted, silken snakes; See and Saw, barrel-walkers, in their long, striped "Uncle Sam" trousers, and the girl who handles the realistic bear.

Parade Across Stage

All the way across the stage the great circus parade will proceed, at the opening of the show, 70 characters in a row, performing at three times the speed of living characters. And in the black darkness behind the scenes the manipulators will separate the ducks from the lions and, with almost uncanny skill and dexterity, keep 950 strings from tangling. Then 30 wooden clowns will cavort in genuine "big top" manner, among them Toto, Gen, Tom Thumb, Happy Hooligan, Popeye the Sailor, Jiggs and others whose names are familiar to the young.

Since the civic marionette troupe was formed two years ago, under the direction of Almon E. Fuller, a Lafayette College graduate and a marionetteer for over 10 years, it has given hundreds of performances of 39 different programs in Massachusetts public schools. This entertainment is available at no expense to the school other than the cost of transportation from Boston.

Children Benefit

The thousands of children who have witnessed the performance have benefited in many ways.

Not only have they been entertained, but books which have not appealed when presented in school, have in some instances become vivid and alive through the interpretation of the little wooden mimics. Classic novels of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, with all the color that lies beyond the slow, opening chapters, are being taken out of public libraries voluntarily by boys and girls who shunned them before they saw the portrayals by the marionettes. "Gulliver's Travels" has become a favorite.

From the educational point of view, the director and his assistants see great possibilities wiht sufficient support. Languages, for example, might become a delight instead of drudgery, with puppet shows in French, German, Spanish, Italian and other modern tongues.

Speech Guarded Carefully

Speech is watched carefully. Good English, without the "Oh Yeah" and "Okay" slang which teachers are trying to discourage, is a feature of the programs. Having the advantage of seeing the audience before the curtain goes up, the manipulators are able to omit passages in the script which might confuse the very young. Unconstructive ideas which have been expressed for instance in Punch and Judy shows, such as coarse derision, are avoided. In "Jack and the Beanstalk" it is Jack's desire to be self-supporting, to help his mother and so forth, which is emphasized rather than his designs upon the property of the giant.

The strenuous physical work and mentral agility required of the manager and operators seldom is realized. It is necessary to be able to tap dance to make the marionettes' feet and hands work properly; to skate in order to work the strings of the skaters; and a good dance number for the marionette actors and actresses requires about three months' practice.

All workers in the federal project have had art school or dramatic training. Scenes have to be changed in one minute. The "sound" men must co-ordinate to the second. In tomorrow's circus 55 figures will be moved across the stage in 10 minutes. The marionettes have to work at just three times the speed of human performers. This program will be the first circus of the troupe, and no plans have been made for a repetition.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hardly a week passes by but what we find ourself face to face with a new piece of merchandise . . . merchandise so simple and practical that we find ourself wondering why in the world some bright person (including ourself!) hasn't thought of it before. But apparently the only thing we can do is discover these clever things, and then pass them on to you.

Rumble-Seated Plate

Really, though, our most recent discovery does sort of "get" us! And perhaps you'll feel the same way about it . . . because there's been a crying need for just such an article in our household ever since the first day that we rolled up our sleeves, and rolled out a pie-crust . . . with the aid of a ginger-ale bottle! It's a metal pie plate with a rumble seat, made out in Kalamazoo, Mich., and called the "Pi-Juice Saver." And it does all that its name suggests. That is, the rumble seat, which is really a wide, cupped rim, goes all around the metal plate (it's all made right onto the plate, by the way) and laps up all the juicy overflow from your pie . . . which would otherwise land on the bottom of the oven, and mean more work. To say nothing of the odor of burned pie filling, which has a way of lingering around long after you think you've cleaned it up. Of course, if the juice never runs out of your pies, then you can walk right by this counter with nary a glance, but we can never seem to depend on such culinary adroitness in our house . . . hence our need for them. Sold at Kresge's . . . on Washington and Tremont Streets.

Winter Undies

There's just enough of a nip in the air these mornings to make you think seriously of changing little Ella into winter undies. And Filene's is all ready for you . . . with their "Me-Dos" in winter weight cotton. This is the one-piece union suit that's designed by Filene's, and made by Filene's, but also made with the busy mother in mind! Because the little drop seat can be manipulated by youngsters; without any outside assistance. No buttons, no hooks, and nothing to tie. The waitband is of lastex. Our youngsters have been devotees of "Me-Dos" for years . . . and we have yet to find that the lastex had to be replaced. In fact, when our youngsters outgrow them, and we hand them on, it still looks in good enough condition to last as long as the union suits themselves! The winter style (for boys, too) has a high, round neck, short raglan sleeves (that refuse to bind) and the short French legs that do not show . . . and is this last item an item of interest! They're made of knitted cotton, sell for $1.15, and well worth the price. For children . . . 2 to 8.

Black Dinner Dress

Waiting for somebody who wears a size 18, and needs a black dinner dress, is a velvet gown at Radlo's . . . on Boylston street. Very long, with the skirt cut on the bias, and ending in a petty flare. The back, though comfortably covered, has a short slit, even as the long, full sleeves have. The sleeves, incidentally, are fitted into cuffs that are covered completely with embroidery in silver, gold and emerald beads; in a flower pattern. There was an attractive two-piece sweater suit there, too, that took our eye. Not only because of its style, but also because of its price tag. Under $13. The trim fitting skirt is very finely ribbed . . . you know, knit, two purl two . . . of a wood brown heather yarn. Then the sweater itself is of a plaid that includes the color of the skirt . . . except for the sleeves, which are plain and match the skirt.

Inexpensive China

If it's inexpensive china that that you're looking for . . . do look at those sets we saw at Jordan's. Thirty two pieces for $3.95! What more could you ask for . . . with two patterns to choose from at this price. One is called "Morning Glory," in its natural colorings, and the other is "Acacia"; green and gold on a creamy background. A fine platinum line around the border makes them look much more expensive. A service for 12 brings it up to around $19.50; which is still a grand buy!

Kenilworth Blouse

That which we call a feminine version of a woodcutter's shirt is to be found on the first floor of Chandler's. It's a smart Kenilworth blouse, made of spun rayon . . . which, if you've not yet come across it, is most attractive, and has a very fuzzy, warm and woolly appearance. It gathers into a four-inch band around the bottom (so you see it can be worn as a blouse or a shirt), has wide cuffs, buttons down the front, flap-pockets on either side, and an inverted pleat in the back for those who go into action. Grand for those who are still whacking balls around the golf course these fall days. In vivid shades of green, orange, blue and flame. $2.95.

Self-Tying Tie

It seems that there is now a solution . . . if you don't quite like the way your husband ties his tie. We mean a solution other than that of fixing it yourself! That of presenting him with the latest bit of ingenuity for men . . . the tie with the tailored knot . . . from the men's store at Filene's. Because with this tie it's almost next to impossible to tie anything but a self-respecting knot; inasmuch as the correct fold has already been tailored right into the tie for him! They cost $1.50, and come in plain colors, figures and stripes. J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

What's Going On in the Arts

Marilyn Meyer

THERE is no gainsaying that the very young and rising generation is seriously intent upon learning to play the piano. These infants of the pianoforte seem to be making their débuts this year with meteoric suddenness. Although but 11 years old, Marilyn Meyer has traveled a long way upon the road to technical perfection in performance. The fact that she is able to present so exacting a program as that of last night with any degree of assurance augurs well for her future.

Opening with the Brahms Fantasien, Op. 116, she proceeded to the Beethoven Sonata in C major, Op. 53, and finished with the Chopin Sonata in B flat minor, Op. 35.

This child evidently has a photographic mind—thus the mechanics of memorizing become simplified. She also appears to possess an inherent musicality, else how may one account for the second section of the Chopin Marche funèbre, during the playing of which she produced as beautiful and as singing a melodic line as we have recently heard from any pianist. Of course, there is a good deal of thumping the keys at present, but that is the only method the young performer has of punctuating her musical sentences. As digital strength increases, it is to be hoped that the keys will be somewhat less assaulted.

Although many passages are now victimized by pedal indulgence, this too will no doubt be corrected as the ability to produce individual carrying tones increases. The remarkable thing is that this child should be able to use the pedal as adroitly as she does, and by means of it, to emphasize the leading of voice parts. She also plays with commendably quiet posture. The very large and musically distinguished audience was enthusiastic in its reception of this young and promising talent.

G. M. S.

Grace Horne Galleries

AT THE Grace Horne Galleries, 171 Newbury street, there is a sprightly exhibition by the versatile Sam Charles. He is better known for his aquarelles, which are really a kind of colored drawing, done in a suave, flourishing manner. He holds forth at present with a group of small oil paintings.

One recognizes at first glance Mr. Charles's distinguishing devices, the broad application of paint, the general indications of objects in the landscape, the love of pronounced atmospheric effect. These oils relate definitely to the painter's Parisian leanings, and one sees his taste for the manner of Vlaminck and, in one or two pictures, for Utrillo. The oil colors have more weight, more thickness and consequently contribute to a more solid effect. This painter is no realist, he is a romantic, giving freedom and range to emotional possibilities. And yet his romanticism is not literary, it is painterly. He feels, visualizes in terms of spread color and line accents. It is an art of implication, indication, conveying the full meaning of the word "winter" to a snow scene, imparting unmistakably a sense of wind and storm and thaw, of rusticity and solitude.

Mr. Charles's oils do not possess to such a marked degree that too free, too facile proficiency which characterizes his aquarelles. There is more substance, and more careful construction in these oils. The art of implication is dangerous, for it encourages a swift-moving, casual performance and its bold, brusque and generously contrasted effects yield results too quickly for the morale of some painters.

A young painter, Thomas Thorne, makes his Boston début at the Grace Horne Galleries. The pictures are notable for two characteristics: for skilled handling, and for their obvious simulation of noted artists. Mr. Thorne outdoes any other young derivative painter we know in painting "in the manner of." From picture to picture we move, playing a guessing game. This reminds us of Charles Hopkinson, that of Grant Wood, another is a clever adaptation of Van Gogh's "Cornfield with a Reaper." Mr. Thorne has adapted such diverse styles that we conclude his taste changes rapidly, or perhaps he is objective, acknowledging from the inspiration of the moment a new method and temperament. Judged as adaptations, his pictures merit a word of praise, but at this point we have no idea about the art of Thomas Thorne. D. A.

New Motion Pictures

TWO new films of secondary rating arrived in Boston yesterday—the latest addition to the annual fall crop of football films, and a trite yarn about a misogynist managing editor who finally goes soft over the woman owner of his sheet.

"Rose Bowl," at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, is routine stuff, and not very good routine at that. In it, the unsuccessful rival for a small town girl's affections proves himself to be made of the real stuff after all, wins the big game and gets the girl. Benny Baker provides some compensation with his comic efforts, while the romantic roles are played by Tom Brown, Larry Crabbe, Eleanore Whitney and Priscilla Lawson. "Dimples," Shirley Temple's latest film (previously reviewed in these columns), is also on the program.

Climax of the new program at the Keith Boston is a lengthy dance by the chorus girls atop what appeared to be large medicine balls. Constant uncertainty as to how long the dancers could maintain their balance somewhat marred the general effect, but it was a remarkable exhibition for all that. Also on the program, which is entitled "Russell Patterson's Living Models," are Herman Hyde with his amusing musical gadgets, the Funnyboners of radio, and Walter "Dare" Wahl.

"Girl on the Front Page," the accompanying film, presents Edmund Lowe as a woman-hating editor who spends his time alternately engineering scoops and resigning from the employ of his very pretty boss, played by Gloria Stuart. There are some amusing sequences, but for the most part this tale of how blackmailing servants are exposed lacks any real dramatic punch, Reginald Owen is amusing as a blackmailing butler. J. D. B.

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Queen Mary	Nov. 4	Cherbourg	Nov. 9	Nov. 3, 8:00 pm	Nov. 4, 8:00 am
Europa	Nov. 6	Cherbourg	Nov. 12	Nov. 6, 1:00 pm	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Nov. 7	Plymouth	Nov. 14	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Nov. 7	Nov 2, 4:00 pm	Nov. 2, 8:30 pm
Pres. Sherman	Portland	Nov. 18	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm

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SAY LISTEN-
"Our family had that idea, too. Yet, we actually used neighbors' and pay-station telephones enough to need a tin box of nickels on the dining room sideboard. We called it the 'collection box'.
"Every week on pay day, we would 'ante up'—drop a whole bunch of nickels into the box for future use. Can you picture it? You'd have laughed out loud if you could have seen us passing the box.
"One day, just by accident, I happened to count the nickels. There were sixteen of them that week. Of all the dumb people! There we were paying for a home telephone and not having the use of one.
"I fixed that—out went the 'collection box'! Now we have all the convenience, comfort and protection of a home telephone—Ma does nearly all her shopping with it—and, it doesn't cost a dime more."
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A telephone is the quickest, least expensive servant any family can have. Decide today to put back your telephone. Application may be made at any Telephone Business Office.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Declaring 'Open Season' on Children's Parties

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Party for Fun—With a Circus for Dessert

Pastry Pigs and Wolves Dance Across the Plates as They Make a Rapid Exit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVEN grown-ups like to join in the fun of a children's party when the food suggests a circus!

Animal crackers do their tricks on top of a gelatin dessert and Pig and Wolf cookies strut side by side—but not for long! They're good to eat and so they make a rapid exit.

Orange Jelly Party Cake

Soak
2 tablespoons granulated gelatin in
½ cup cold water for 5 minutes and dissolve over hot water. Add
2 cups orange juice
1 tablespoon lemon juice
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon grated orange rind
¼ teaspoon salt and stir until dissolved. Pour into cake-shaped mold. When firm, unmold and press animal crackers into sides to make border around top and bottom. Garnish with whipped cream. Serves 6.

Wolves

Cream
½ cup butter, add
⅔ cup sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. Add
2 egg whites. Stir in
2 squares bitter chocolate (melted). Add
3 tablespoons evaporated milk
1 teaspoon vanilla and beat well. Sift and measure
2½ cups flour. Resift with
2 teaspoons baking powder and
¼ teaspoon salt into first mixture. Mix well, then roll dough and cut with cookie cutter. Place on oiled baking sheets and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 10 minutes. Makes 41 "Wolves."

Pigs

Combine
1 cup evaporated milk
1 tablespoon vinegar. Cream
1 cup butter
1½ cups sugar until smooth. Add
2 egg yolks to evaporated milk
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
½ teaspoon lemon extract. Stir until thoroughly mixed. Sift and measure
6 cups flour. Resift with
2 teaspoons soda
¼ teaspoon salt. Stir into first mixture. Roll dough and cut with cookie cutter. Place on oiled baking sheets and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 10 minutes. Makes 38 "little pigs."

Brownies

Chocolate brownies are a favorite with children, and recipes follow for other cookies that can be made quickly for an impromptu "party."

Sift
2⅓ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
1 teaspoon salt and
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Melt
4 squares chipped chocolate in top of double boiler, add
½ cup butter and continue heating until melted. Add
1½ cups sugar and beat in
2 eggs. Add sifted dry ingredients,
1 cup nuts
1 teaspoon vanilla and blend thoroughly. Pour into an oiled paper-lined pan 7x11x1½ inches. Bake in a slow oven (300° F.) about 50 minutes. The mixture will appear partially cooked but will become firm when cool. Cut in squares. Makes two dozen.

Variation—For brownies of a more chewy consistency increase the quantity of sugar to 2 cups and decrease the flour to 1 cup.

Coconut Kisses

Beat
2 egg whites stiff but not dry and add
¼ teaspoon salt. Beat in
¾ cup sugar, one-quarter cup at a time. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla and fold in
1½ cups coconut. Drop rounded teaspoonfuls of mixture 1 inch apart on oiled baking sheet. Bake in a slow oven (300° F.) for 25 minutes.

Variation—Melt 1 square of chocolate and add to mixture just before folding in coconut. The chocolate may be replaced by ¼ cup cocoa.

Cookies, Too, Can Dance

Cornflake Macaroons

Mix
4 cups cornflakes
⅔ cup shredded coconut and
½ cup chopped nuts together. Add
2 tablespoons melted butter and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat
2 egg whites rather stiff, gradually add
1 cup sugar and
½ teaspoon salt, beating until dissolved. Fold egg white mixture into cornflakes, coconut and nuts. Form in clusters 2 inches apart, on an oiled baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 15 minutes. Makes two dozen.

Marmalade Cookies

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
2 teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt. Beat
1 egg and whip in
⅔ cup sugar and
½ cup orange marmalade. Gradually add the flour. Then add
⅓ cup butter (melted) and beat until thoroughly blended. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto an oiled cooky sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 12 to 15 minutes. Makes two dozen.

Sand Tarts

Cream
⅔ cup butter and
1 cup sugar. Add
1 egg slightly beaten. Add
2 cups flour until dough is stiff enough to be rolled out and cut. With a pastry brush, paint each cookie with egg white slightly beaten. Dust with cinnamon and a little sugar and place almond in center. Bake on baking sheet in a moderate oven (350° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes four dozen.

B. W.

Orange Jelly Party Cake—Animals Do Their Tricks on Top of a Gelatin Dessert

Style Notes From London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE season's line for skirt and bodice is plain, so London shops indicate, with tendency to a more graceful and feminine appearance. The coat line closely molds the figure and flares out toward the hem, while the skirt is kept straight and simple. For evening wear fullness is well controlled, being held firmly at the back of the skirt, for the most part by means of gauging. Velvets as well as silks are treated in this way. Coats tend to the Regency style: when used for evening suits they are cut away in front.

For Trimming

The square shoulder when not overdone, gives a slenderizing effect to the figure. Very little trimming is used this season, frocks are high at the neck and the dress is often without any contrasting material. In some models a "broderie anglaise" effect is given by the material being stitched and cut away; a square-cut neck looks pretty filled in in this way. For evening wear square low necks, reminiscent of the fifteenth century are popular. Dinner gowns are made with long sleeves, full evening dresses are cut square and backless, with perhaps a little puff on the arm to suggest a sleeve.

The under-coat dress is of special interest now that it is necessary to wear a wrap out-of-doors. Black is a favorite for town wear, with perhaps a vest, collar revers and belt ends in red velvet. A bottle green woolen frock with two lines of cut embroidery has a lacquer belt in indigo blue. This coloring looks equally well worn with a gray or brown fur coat. In Schiaparelli's collection most of the day dresses were very somber in tone, made entirely without relief, so that a black woolen trimmed with bright gold stood out conspicuously, as did some light blouses of accordion and shirred silk.

Materials and Colors

The weavers have surpassed themselves in the production of beautiful materials. Among the delectable season's goods are printed lacquers, blistered, pleated, ruffled or tucked materials which are chic for evening wear. In woolens, duvetine, cloth, heavy cloqué and crepes are used. This season's black is trimmed with velvet in "syrup" shades, and a new shade of violet-blue is smart. Copper-reds, dark ochre yellow, and bottle green, are popular for country suits. Delightful was a green tweed with a flake thread of white and a little red, worn with flame pink in sweater or cravat. Sarah-Jane showed an evening dress in bottle green with a little reversible coat lined with flame, and a belt to match. A flame pink gown with a green belt was the inspiration of another designer.

Green sea seal is something new in the fur department. Worth makes it up as a redingote, and it is also used to trim a green tweed coat. Black lamb or seal is the most popular skin for trimming black coats. For the three-quarter coat flaring towards the hem, fox fur is used to accentuate the swing, and enhance the slim line of the skirt.

NORA CORBETT

Drawn by Corbett, London

Left—Woolen Frock With Two Lines of Cut Embroidery and Lacquer Belt. Right—Under-Coat-Dress in Black Wool With Vest, Collar Revers, and Belt Ends of Red Velvet

How to Make a Handy Bag of Canvas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A HANDY bag, to hold books, work or small purchases, can be made of black canvas lined with tan and embroidered in wool. The bag is finished at the top with a tuck-in flap which hides the contents and makes all tidy. The embroidery is in neutral coloring—tan and nutmeg browns with a touch of gray and blue. This is a suitable color scheme when the bag is wanted for downtown shopping expeditions, when gay colors would look too conspicuous. The colors might be chosen to harmonize with the wearer's costume. For instance, green or red could replace the line of blue in the series of lines forming the outer oblong. The bag requires a quarter of a yard of black canvas, and measures just under 9 inches deep and 11½ inches wide.

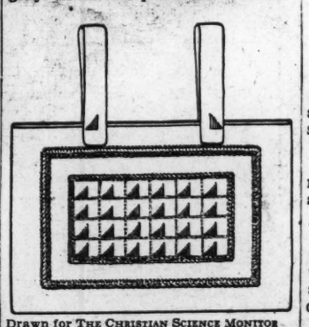
TO MAKE: Cut off three pieces 12 inches long and 9 inches deep for the front, back and flap. From the remainder cut two strips 13½ inches long and just over 1½ inches wide for the handles. A quarter of a yard of tan canvas is required for the lining. Cut two 12-inch pieces, and two pieces 13½ inches long and 1½ inches wide for the inner sides of the handles.

THE EMBROIDERY: For this four skeins of wool in tan, nutmeg, gray and blue are needed.

The design chosen for the decoration is worked out entirely by measurement. The outer oblong of the design measures 8½ inches by 6½ inches, and the inner one 6 inches by 4 inches. Single threads can be drawn as a guide to get the lines straight. The center is divided into 24 squares and the position of these is best marked with fine white cotton, as this is less trouble to do than to draw threads.

Starting on the outer oblong the first line is worked in twisted chain with the stitches a little apart. The second line in nutmeg brown in chain whipped with blue. Third line in blue closely done twisted chain. Fourth line whipped chain all in gray.

The inner oblong is done as follows: Outer line whipped chain in gray. Inner line plain chain in nutmeg brown. The squares are outlined in double running stitch with the alternate stitches in nutmeg brown and tan. The groups of seven graduated stitches, forming a triangle in each square, are in tan.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Diagram Showing How to Make Embroidered Canvas Bag

TO MAKE UP THE BAG: After the embroidery has been done, seam up the black canvas at the edges and press the seams open on the wrong side. Then turn the bag right side out and press the edge. This double pressing is important to get a neat finish. Seam up the lining and press it equally carefully. Slip stitch it in place along the top edges, being careful to cover the join where the flap has been stitched on. If black cotton is used stitches will not show. Seam together at one edge the strips of black and brown canvas for the handles. Put seven little stitches in a triangle at each end of the black strip. Then slip stitch the brown and black strips together at the other edge.

LILLIAN JOY

Kitchen Kinks

A "Party Look"

A drop of cake coloring in salad dressings adds a pleasing variation and a "party look" to the simplest salad.

An Ideal Working Board

A marble top from an old table makes an ideal working board for any kitchen.

A Very Special Tang

To vary my meat loaf I sometimes use tomato sauce in mixing it up. I have also used finely chopped apples and celery to give it a special tang.

Warming Up Sweet Potatoes

When warming up sweet potatoes in a deep dish, I cover the top with marshmallows and then sprinkle with crushed zwiebacks, and toast until the marshmallows are a delicate brown.—(Mrs.) H. O., Illinois.

To Soften Marshmallows

When I have an opened box of marshmallows which have hardened, I place them in my breadbox with the bread and leave them there a week or so and they become soft again. (Mrs.) A. F. S., Illinois

Protects the Table

A piece of inner tube placed over the edge of the table when you screw the food grinder in place will protect the table.

(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho

GARDENING

House Plants and Other Timely Matters

HOUSE plants as a rule last many months, sometimes years, and for this reason a comparatively rich soil is necessary. In all cases it should be borne in mind that plants live for long periods in a mere handful of soil, and that this soil must often be fertilized, and in some cases replaced.

Moisture and drainage are other important considerations. It is easy to tell when plants need water, but giving them sufficient moisture is not enough. Oftentimes the continual adding of water will cause sourness. This can be prevented by good drainage, and occasional stirring of the top soil.

A position in the house where they will get the most light from the sun is usually best. South and west are to be preferred, although many plants will thrive with almost no sun at all. The aspidistra is one of these; it does not even need daily watering, but will do better with plenty of sun and moisture. There are also many fern plants of such an obliging nature.

Cleanliness is another important item in the care of house plants. If possible they should be bathed with water and a soft sponge. This is not always possible, but with smooth-leaved plants like the sansevieria, it can be easily accomplished. Dusting is another practice which will assist in their growth; it keeps pores from being clogged so they will be unable to breath.

A few insects will attack house plants, such as mealy bug, red spider, scale and aphids, or plant lice. If you act quickly, giving them a dose of contact spray, little inconvenience or damage will result. Mildew is the most common disease, brought on by poor drainage, and too frequent waterings. A dusting of sulphur will usually do away with it in short order. You can tell when so affected by the soft spots in stems and leaves.

The terrarium, a glass enclosed box to grow tender plants and miniature gardens, can be constructed at home, or you can use a discarded aquarium.

Water your outdoor evergreens thoroughly before the ground freezes. This is an investment that will sometimes make all the difference in an evergreen's coming safely through the winter.

Now is the time to begin feeding the birds if you wish to keep them with you all winter and are ready to stand by them when they cannot get food elsewhere. Crumbs, peanut butter, wild bird seed (available at nurseries and some food stores), suet and other delicacies can be offered daily at a regular and safe place.

Those who feed birds during the winter and have observed their sleeping habits are invited to send a summary of their observations to the American Nature Association, Washington, D. C. The question of where winter birds roost at night generally has been unanswered by the ornithologists and the association is interested in finding a solution to the problem.

A Little Drama: Home Again

Adventures in Homemaking

Beginning with October, the Homemaking column is open to all of you as contributors. Your Editor has long been convinced that you who are finding beauty and joy in the experience of true homemaking have much to share with one another. From now on we hope to hear from those in many parts of the United States, England, and the rest of the world who, through joy in simple, homey things, can help us all to find in homemaking the thrill and beauty of a glorious adventure.—Editor.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TIME: Early all. The Place: Almost any Home in America. The home is in running order. The family is re-united. Home from camp, from lake, from farm, from long vacations or short ones, the family is together once more, facing the activities of home, office, and school life.

How good it is to be really home! How fine the old house looks. How comfortable it is! What fun to ramble through its shabby spaciousness, to indulge in the luxury of hot running water, the showerbath, and the clean, refreshing beds. The sight of familiar things; the clock in the hall, the library with its friendly books, the basement with scooters, bikes, the ping-pong table, and the roller skates; and then, best of all, the sight and sound of Mother at the piano. These spell "Home."

Even the old mesmeric claim of dislike for school routine is forgotten. Ten-year-old-Son says:

"Gee, Moms, it was great to be with the old crowd at school today. Paul says that he will help me with that . . ."

The Sister runs in with.

"Mother, the plaid blouse is just the thing! You were a dear to make it for me. All the girls at school are . . ."

And the Baby—he toddles around all by himself, rediscovering old toys, his dear little battered sheep, the old teddy-bear with the lone eye, and the one-armed rocking chair.

Daddy looks happily over the top of the morning paper at the family who are eating cereal and drinking orange juice together and he beams at them all. To hide the emotion stirring within him, however, he speaks of the commonplace:

"I am going over to the Club this noon, Mother. Haven't been over since we came back. Fred and John will be there this noon, and . . ."

"You will tell them about that strenuous mountain climbing you did last week!" thinks Mother, but, she doesn't say so. She only smiles at Daddy with a tiny bit of a knowing twinkle. Daddy knows she knows, too, all about it, but that's one of the nice things about Mother.

Soon, Mother sends them all off with merry kisses. She glances in at the dog, now happily enthroned on the old hearth rug, she watches the baby for a moment at his blocks in the sun-parlor, then she goes out to the kitchen. Such a kitchen—her kitchen! She looks delightedly around at the orderly, complete workshop in which she spends so many hours. She picks up a favorite, funny little gadget, or perhaps the old black fork she missed so at the cottage, the one, "just right for turning the bacon." There, too, are the shining new mixer which she had to leave behind this summer and the glittering array of bottles with raisins and rice, and nuts and spice, and gaily festooned bowls of all sizes. She accepts their unspoken invitation.

"At last, I can make a decent cake," she murmurs, "and some cookies, too."

But first, Mother stops to make a silent promise—a promise to herself that she will do all within her power to help preserve this peace in the family consciousness, this spiritual homeship. To her will fall a large share of the happy task of keeping this bond of family friendship throughout the coming days. The coming days! May they not be too filled with outside interests to disturb this re-found beauty of comradeship! She prays for guidance, and for the courage to say "no," herself, sometimes, to the persistent calls that will come to her from the outer world. And she breathes gratitude, gratitude for this job of hers, gratitude for the work that lies before her, gratitude for the privilege of being a Mother in this reunited family of friends.

M. W. J.

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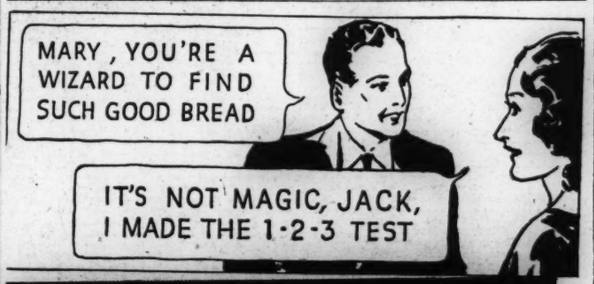

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America Is Shown Ways for Service To World Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—With the torch of human progress handed to it today the United States is faced with the opportunity and responsibility of making three great contributions to the welfare of the race, Ben A. Ruffin of Richmond, Va., declared at the annual joint meeting of Philadelphia service clubs, held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Oct. 28. The host his year was he local Lions Club.

Mr. Ruffin, who is a past president of the Lions International, listed America's three great opportunities as development of a new understanding of a nation's responsibility for its individual citizens; leadership of the world toward universal peace; demonstration of an understanding of God as a practical help in individual, civic, national and international affairs.

Each Has Done Part

Every great nation has made some special contribution to the good of the world as a whole, he pointed out. Egypt looked up at the stars and evolved an understanding of the universal plan under which the earth, planets and distant stars all worked. Greece taught a new beauty of form and balance in art and in thinking; Rome brought a new concept of law and order; England added the wide conception of liberty and individual freedom, and now America has the opportunity to do its distinctive share.

The rest of the world, Mr. Ruffin stated, has grown to think of America as the great land of material things—"where material values have been pyramided so as to almost obscure the view of all else."

The Paradox of Dearth

America has, in fact, he continued, presented the anomaly of a nation overflowing with everything needed by its whole people for happy and prosperous existence, yet one in which millions of people, faced with this plenty, have been denied some of the very essentials of living.

"America," he asserted, "has become highly civilized in production but has remained equally barbarous in distribution."

These very conditions, Mr. Ruffin continued, give the United States a unique opportunity to evolve a practical system—new to the world—of caring for every individual citizen, for protecting children from sweatshops, for avoiding unemployment periods, and for guaranteeing security for all at all times.

Should Teach Toleration

Turning to the question of peace and war, the speaker emphasized the duty of "thinking men and women and of organizations like these service clubs" to preach and practice "gentle, quiet toleration between nations."

"Secure in our own consciousness of power," he declared, "let us make it clear to the rest of the weary, frightened world that we will not allow ourselves to be aroused by any fancied insults. Let us say to the world that we will not permit our soldiers to follow greedy persons who attempt to make large fortunes by doing business where conflicts are likely to develop or are already active."

Mr. Ruffin recommended that work toward peace should begin at home in an effort to replace "praise for the greatest butchers and slaughterers in history with emphasis on the victories of the great humanitarian leaders, inventors and statesmen of peace."

Philadelphia Sees Photographic Salon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—In opening its first annual photographic salon on Oct. 27, the Art Alliance of Philadelphia took another step toward the present objective of various other important institutions in the city—the widening and popularizing of their interests.

The Alliance's Typographical Show was opened simultaneously in an effort, according to its officials, to show art enthusiasts that it recognizes art "whether it be print work, photography, or painting and sketching."

Noted photographers from all parts of the continent and from several foreign countries are exhibiting their work in the Photographic Salon. Among Philadelphia exhibitors are William M. Rittase, Edward Quigley, Harry Wright, Alice Benedict and H. Crowell Pepper.

According to the rules of the exhibition, any picture, in order to be accepted for showing, must never have been exhibited or reproduced before. Consequently the 111 pictures shown are all fresh examples of the work of the exhibitors.

Each photograph submitted, whether accepted or rejected a the exhibition, is being given a criticism by the jury, which is made up of Elias Goldensky, internationally known photographer; John Mudd, pictorialist; Pirie MacDonald, member of the jury of the Royal Photographic Society of London; J. Frank Copeland and Yarnall Abbott.

The Art Alliance Galleries at 251 South 18th street will be open, free, to the public from 10:30 a. m. until 9 p. m. each weekday until Nov. 15.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Market Encounters Selling After Many New Highs Are Made

• Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue To Point Upward In Active Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—A few selling twinges were felt by the stock market today though the list as a whole leaned forward.

Early activity was pronounced with the ticker tape falling behind for a while. Several issues pushed into new high ground for the recovery with gains of fractions to a point or more.

Traders soon began to nibble at profits which had piled up over the past few sessions and early advances were reduced or replaced with declines in some instances. Near the final hour the pace was comparatively slow.

Transfers approxicated 1,700,000 shares.

Stocks in the favored class most of the session included Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Hiram Walker, International Harvester, Deere, International Paper & Power preferred, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, St. Joseph Lead, Indian Refining, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Edison, America Water Works, Kroger Grocery, Safeway Stores, Paramount, Deisel-Wemmer, Loew's and Spicer Mfg.

A shade either way were U. S. Steel common, Douglas Aircraft, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, National Distillers, Schenley, American Telephone, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Standard Oil of N. J., Goodyear, Westinghouse, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific.

In the backward sector were Boeing, J. I. Case, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, and Industrial Rayon.

The pre-election rise in the bond market was extended in various directions today with the trading pace and scope of advance showing some moderation as compared with the buoyant movement Thursday.

Some of the wide-swinging convertibles were in rather liberal supply, indicating selling for profits. Others in this category, however, pushed up to new peaks. Rails contributed some further gains and medium priced utilities were well supported.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 30, 1936

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	1½	1½	1½	1½
8.75	Bos & Albany	156	155¼	156	154
5.00	Boston Elevated	67¾	67¼	67¼	67¾
2.00d	Bos Her-Trav	29⅞	29	29	29
..	Bos & Me pr pf	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
..	Bos & Me st A pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
..	Bos & Me st 6 pf	15	15	15	..
..	Bos & Me st D pf	18	18	18	..
..	Copper Range	18	17⅞	18	18
8.00	Eas Gas & Fuel pf	84½	84½	84½	84½
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	68	67¼	67¼	67½
..	East Mass R	2	2	2	2
..	Eastern S S	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13½
8.00	Edison Elec	157	156¼	157	156¾
2.50	Employer's Group	22¼	22	22	22
..	First Nat Stores	51⅝	51⅜	51½	51¾
..	Hath Bak B	2	2	2	2
.80	Hath Bak pf	57	56¾	57	57
..	Intl But Hole	26	26	26	27
..	Isle Royal	2	2	2	2
1.40	Loew's Bos	17	17	17	17⅛
..	Maine Cent pf	37¾	37⅜	372	37½
1.00	Mergenthaler	53	53	53	53
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	131½	131½	131½	131¼
..	Nor Butte	30c	29c	30c	28c
1.00a	Reece But H	25	24¾	24½	24
.40	Shawmut Assn	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
..	Shlliy Mach	23½	23½	23½	23
4.50a	Torrington	99⅞	99½	99½	99½
..	Utah M & T	93c	93c	93c	93c
4.50a	United Shoe M	94	93¾	93⅞	93¾
..	Unit Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
..	Venez Hold	1	1	1	1⅛
..	Warren Bros	9¾	9¼	9¾	9

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Westvaco Chlo Pr	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Extra				
Contain Corp Am	75c	..	Nov. 20	Nov. 7
Virginia Coal & I	75c	..	Nov. 14	Nov. 4
Resumed				
Truax-Traer Coal	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Accumulated				
Amer Metal pf	$4	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Blue Ribbon Corp, Ltd, 6½% pf	50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 30
Regular				
Am Tobacco Co	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Do B	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Beth Steel 5% pf	25c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 4
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 4
Boss Mfg	$1.50	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Cont Corp of Am	25c	Q	Nov. 20	Nov. 7
Macmillan Co	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Do non cum pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 9	Oct. 28
Virginia Coal & I	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	1.14¼	1.14⅞	1.13½	1.13⅝	— ⅞
May	1.13	1.13½	1.12¼	1.12⅜	—.01⅛
July	.99¼	.99¾	.99¾	.99	— ⅜
	Corn				
Dec.	.95	.94½	.93¾	.94	+ ⅛
May	.89¾	.89⅞	.89⅜	.89½	— ¼
July	.86	.86⅝	.86⅛	.86¼	— ¼
	Oats				
Dec.	.40	.40⅞	.40	.40¾	— ⅛
May	.41⅛	.41⅛	.40⅞	.40⅞	— ⅛
	Rye				
Dec.	.83¼	.83⅜	.82¾	.82¾	— ¼
May	.81	.81⅛	.80⅞	.80⅞	— ¼

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	1.10¼	1.08	1.08¼	—.01
December	1.07¾	1.05¼	1.05½	—.01½
May	1.08½	1.06½	1.06⅝	—.01⅜

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.70	11.70	11.61	11.61	—.06
January	11.67	11.67	11.58	11.60	—.04
March	11.72	11.73	11.63	11.65	—.04
May	11.72	11.73	11.64	11.68	—.01
July	11.68	11.69	11.60	11.63	—.02
October	11.24	11.24	11.20	11.23	+.03

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	6.64	6.68	6.64	6.68	+.02
Jan.	6.58	6.60	6.58	6.60	
March	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	—.01
May	6.53	6.55	6.53	6.55	+.01
July	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	—.01

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Wool top futures closed very steady, unchanged to 10 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	98.9	98.9	98.1b
January	99.0	98.0	98.1b
March	100.0	99.6	100.0b
May	100.0	99.9	100.0b

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	11.61	11.69	11.61	11.64	
March	11.96	12.02	11.96	11.96	+.16
June	12.32	12.33	12.32	12.33	..

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Fri.	Thurs.
Advances	311	530
Declines	379	167
Unchanged	212	173
Total Issues	902	870

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 30	Last Oct. 29
87⅛	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	85½	84¼	84¼	85⅜
54¾	46¼	Crown Ck pf n ww (2¼)	54⅛	53¾	54⅛	53¾
13⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
56⅝	28	Crucible Steel	53¾	53	53	53½
2⅞	1⅜	Cuba Co	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18½	9	Cuba Rr pf	13	11¾	12½	12½
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	103¼	102	103	105
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	37	35⅞	37	36
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	24¼	16⅞	21⅛	21⅛
110½	99½	Curtis Publishing	21⅜	20⅝	21	21⅛
9¼	4	Curtis Pub pf (7)	109⅝	109½	109¾	109¾
21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
90	59	Curtiss-Wright A	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18⅝
70½	36½	Cushman 7% (3½)	31	31	31	..
71	43¼	Cushman 8%	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
		Cutler Hammer (1¶)	71½	71½	71½	70½

—D—

18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30¶)	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	16½
101	52	Deere & Co	97⅞	96½	96⅝	96½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30½	30½	30½	30½
30⅞	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	54¾	53¾	54⅛	53¾
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	32	31¾	31⅞	30⅝
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	50½	49⅝	49⅝	50
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	20	19	19⅜	20
153	128	Detroit Edison (4¶)	6½	6¼	6⅜	..
58¼	42	Deyoe & Ray A (2)	147½	147½	147½	146
40½	30⅛	Diamond Match(1½¶)	52¼	52¼	52¼	53
21	19	Dixie Vortex (1½)	30½	30½	30½	31½
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	32	31¼	31⅞	30⅝
61⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	23⅛	22¾	22¾	23⅛
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	53½	53¼	53½	53⅜
82¼	50⅜	Douglas A	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
47½	29	Dresser A (1½¶)	73½	72¾	72⅝	73¼
25¼	13	Dresser B	47	46	46	..
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23¾
169⅝	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	173½	169⅞	172⅜	169½
133⅝	129	du Pont deb (6)	131	130⅝	131	..

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8	8	8½
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	173	172	173	171⅞
39¾	28½	*Eaton Mfg (2)	38¾	38	38	38½
15⅜	5¾	Eitingon Schild	14⅜	14	14⅜	14¾
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	45⅝	44⅜	44¾	44¾
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
7¾	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
17¾	6⅝	Elec Pow & Lt	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
78	49½	El Pow&L 6% pf	74	71⅝	73⅞	70¾
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	81¾	79½	81¾	79¾
55½	42¾	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	44½	44¼	44¼	44½
3⅞	1⅜	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
15⅜	7⅞	Engineers Pub S	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
89½	48	Engineers PS ww (11¶)	77	77	77	..
8½	5½	Equitable Off Big (.30b)	9¼	8½	9¼	8⅝
18¼	11	Erie RR	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
34⅛	16	Erie RR 1pf	30¾	29¾	29¾	30¼
29	11¾	Erie RR 3pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅜
13⅞	5½	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	31¾	30¾	30¾	30⅝
40⅞	23½	Evans Products (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
8¼	4⅝	Exchange Buffet	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5½

—F—

5¾	2⅜	Fairbanks Co	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	15⅝	15	15	15½
70¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	65¾	64⅞	64⅞	65½
36¾	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	57¾	54¾	54¾	55½
27⅝	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	24¾
99¼	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	97	96¾	97	..
105	69⅞	Fed M & S pf	103½	103	103¼	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
3	1½	Fed Water Serv	6¾	4⅜	4⅝	5⅛
39½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1.40¶)	39	38¼	38¾	38
49⅛	38	Fidelity Ph F Ins (1.20¶)	44	43¼	43¾	43¾
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone C&T R (.90b)	30⅞	30	30⅜	29⅝
105½	100⅛	Firestn T & R pf A (6)	104⅝	104½	104½	104⅝
52¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	51¾	51¼	51¾	51⅞
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
11¾	3⅞	Follansbee B (h)	47½	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
47½	32	Food Mach n (1)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
111½	106	Food Mach pf (4½)	41	41	41	41¼
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	109	109	109	..
37	25¾	Foster-Wheel pf	36⅛	36	36	36
43½	30½	Fourth Nat Inv (1.45b)	116	114¾	115	113
35⅝	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	41½	40½	41⅛	40¼
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	26
			42	41	41¾	40½

—G—

7	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5⅝
19⅞	11½	Gamewel	19¼	18⅞	19¼	19¾
13½	8¼	Gen Am Inv	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
64	42¼	Gen Am Trans (13¾)	64½	64	64	64
170	141	Gen Baking (.80)	16⅝	16⅜	16¾	16⅞
155		Gen Baking pf (8)	109	109	109	..
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	8	15½	150	150
21⅜	5¾	Gen Cable A	20¾	20¾	20½	20¾
50¼	17	Gen Cable pf	48¾	47½	47½	48
121	70½	Gen Cable pf A	119	119	119	..
59½	52	Gen Cigar (4¶)	39¾	39½	39½	39⅛
49½	34½	Gen Electric (1)	51¾	51⅛	51⅛	52
33⅜	24	Gen Foods (1.80)	49½	48¾	49	48¼
71	14	Gen G & E cv pf	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	41⅜
7⅞	3⅛	Gen Gas & E A	70½	68	70	67
81	19½	Gen G & E 6% A	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
120½	58	Gen Mills (3¶)	77	77	77	78
123	116	Gen Mills pf (6)	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	62½
74¼	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	120	120	120	120
122¾	118	Gen Ry & El pf (5)	72½	72⅝	73	73¼
10⅞	5¾	Gen Cut Ad	120	119¾	120	120
21⅝	18⅝	Gen Cut Ad A	48½	48½	48¼	48½
116	105	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	107½	107½	107½	107½
17¾	6⅝	Gen Pub Service	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	43⅝
78	49½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	42¾	42	42½	42¾
118½	106	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	3⅞	2	115¾	115¼
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	38½	37½	38¼	38½
37½	30½	Gen Times Inst (1)	37	37	37	38¼
54¾	34¾	Gen Refractories (1½b)	53½	53	53	53¼
28¾	17	Gen Theatre Eq (1.10b)	28½	27½	27½	27¾
18⅜	13⅝	Gillette Saf Rzr (1)	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
90	70	Gillette S R pf (5)	93¼	91¾	92	91¾
89½	48	Gimbel Bros	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10¼
8½	5½	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	85½	85	85	86
18¼	11	Glidden (2)	43½	42¾	43¼	43¼
34⅛	16	Gobel, Adolf	54¼	54	54	54¼
13⅞	5½	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
68¾	29⅝	Gold Dust vtc (.60)	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6½
14	13¾	Goodrich	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¼
79¼	74	Goodrich pf n (5)	325¾	325	325½	325
31⅞	21⅝	Goodyear	78¼	78⅛	78⅜	78⅝
106	87	Goodyear inf (4)	26⅝	26	26	26¼
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	104½	103¼	103½	104¾
98	77	Goth S H pf (7)	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
2	1¼	Graham-Paige	90	90	90	..
11¼	1¾	Granby 2b st pd	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
83⅜	33½	Grand Union	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
23¼	16	Grand Un pf (1¼¶)	4	3⅞	4	..
20	20½	Granite City Stl (1)	20	20	20	20¼
48	29½	Grant, W T (1.40)	31¼	31	31¼	31
46¾	32¼	Great Nor pf	48	47¾	48	..
22⅜	16	Great Nor Ore (1) ctfs	43⅝	43	43	43
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	21	20½	20½	21
34⅞	27	Green, H L (1¶)	36	36	36	36
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	64	63¼	64	62¾
3¼	1⅜	Guantanamo Sug	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
73	71½	Gulf States Stl rts wi	8	7½	8	..
83	28¾	Gulf States Steel	45	45	45	52¾
129½	105	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf (21g)	128¾	128¾	128¾	128½

—H—

34⅝	30	Hackensack Wtr (1½)	34½	34	34	..
11⅞	6	Hall Printing	11½	10½	11¼	10¾
22⅝	14	Hamilton Watch	21⅞	21¾	21¾	21⅝
49¾	30½	Hamilton Watch pf	48⅝	48¾	48¾	48¾
17	12	Hat Corp of Am	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
115	104½	Hat Corp pf (6¼)	109	109	109	..
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	8¼	6½	6¼	6½
133	102	Hazel Atlas (5¶)	102½	102	102	..
41	25½	Hercules Motors (1)	38	37¾	38	38¼
80	58⅞	Hershey Choc(3)	68	68	68	..
119	102	Hershey Choc pf (4¶)	112	111¾	112	69⅝
147	106	Holland Furnace pf (5)	119	119	119	..
117	88½	Holland Stee1 (3)	39¾	39½	39½	39⅛
133¼	61⅛	Inspiration Cop	11½	11	11½	10
87⅛	11⅛	Interboro R T (h)	42¾	42	42	42¼
51⅛	21⅝	Interchem Rub	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
153⅜	95	Interlake Iron	3⅞	3½	3¾	3⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Int Agr Corp	37½	37	37	38
43	22¾	Int Agr pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
185¼	160	Int Business B (6¶)	28¾	27½	27½	27¾
92	56⅝	Int Harvester (2½)	170	169	170	167
160	148½	Int Harvester pf (7)	152	152	152	152
8½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
8	4½	Int Merc Marine	63	54¼	5¼	5¼
63	54¼	Int Nickel (1.40)	15	15	15	15
15	3¾	Int Pap&Pow A	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
6⅞	2¼	Int Pap&Pow B	37⅛	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
37⅛	13⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	68¾	20½	8½	8½
68¾	20½	Int Pap&P pf	44	37	37	38¼
44	37	Int Print Ink (2)	112	107	107	107
112	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	10⅝	3	3	3
10⅝	3	Int Rys C A ct	69½	1¾	1¾	1¾
69½	1¾	Int Rys C A pf	30	23	23	23
30	23	Int Salt (1½)	53¼	47	47	47
53¼	47	Int Shoe (2¶)	31¾	15	15	15
31¾	15	Int Silver	84½	50	50	50
84½	50	Int Silver pf	19¼	11½	11½	11½
19¼	11½	Int Tel & Tel	30½	29¾	30	30
30½	29¾	Interstate Dept S (.50b)	29¾	28¾	28¾	29
	24⅞	Island Crk Coal (2)	28	28	28	28

—J—

129	88	Johns Manville (2¶)	129⅞	129¼	129½	129½
130	75½	Jones & L'lin pf (1¾g)	125½	123	123	124½

—K—

46¾	39½	alamazoo St (1¶)	48¼	46	46	46
121	116½	Kan G P&L pf (6)	117½	117⅜	117½	..
26	13	Kan C South	19⅞	19	19¼	19¾
48½	19¼	an C South pf	40½	40½	40½	41½
38	17	Kaufmann D St (1)	29¾	29¼	29¾	29
28¾	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	22	21½	22	21¾
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	19	19	19	18½
25⅝	14⅜	Kelvinator Corp (½¶)	28¼	27¾	28¼	28¼
57½	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	21⅞	20¾	21½	21¾
24⅝	17⅜	Keystone Stl & W (3)	58½	57⅞	58¾	57
22⅝	12⅞	Kimberly Clark (½¶)	20½	20½	20½	20¼
50⅞	30	Kinney pf	27⅞	27¾	27½	..
28¾	20½	Kresge (1¶)	48¼	47½	47½	47½
110⅝	101	Kresge pf (7)	27⅝	27¾	27½	27⅞
28	19⅝	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	101½	101½	101½	101½
			23½	22⅝	23⅜	22¼

—L—

33⅞	20½	Laclede Gas StL	31	30¼	30½	30½
26⅜	15⅞	Lambert Co (2)	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18¼
50½	32	Laclede Gas pf	49	47	49	47¾
13⅝	7½	Lane Bryant	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	..
17⅜	12	Lee Rubber (½)	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
40¾	15½	Lehigh Port Cem (1¶)	39⅝	37⅞	38	38⅜
160	94½	Lehigh P Cem pf (4)	154¼	154	154	153¾
4	2	Lehigh Val Coal	3⅛	3	3	..
19	9¾	Lehigh V Coal pf	18½	16⅜	16½	..
22	8½	Lehigh Val Rlt	20⅜	20	20¼	20½
21¾	12	Lehn & Fink (1½b)	22	21½	21¾	21¾
27½	17⅜	Lerner Str (2¶)	60	59⅝	60	59⅝
71	47¼	Libby-Owens F (3 b)	73¾	71⅞	72⅜	72⅜
11⅜	7	Libby McN & L	9	9	9	9¼
31⅜	25	Life Saver (1.60)	38½	38½	38½	..
118½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	163¾	163	163¾	163
160	130	Liggett & M pf (7)	180	180	180	..

—M—

42	33	MacAndre & F (2)	48⅞	47¾	48	48
58⅝	40¼	Mack Trucks (1)	49¼	48½	49	49
14½	8¾	Macy, R H & Co (2)	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝
51	34½	Madison Sq Gar (.60¶)	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3⅞	1⅞	Magma Copper (2)	49	48¾	49	48⅝
17½	7¼	Mantai Sugar (h)	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
13⅜	7	Mansti Sug pf (h)	14½	14½	14½	..
57¼	32½	Man Elv Ind (h)	14⅜	14	14	13½
23¼	14¼	Man Elv mg (h)	36½	35¼	36½	..
22	17½	Man Shirt (1)	15¼	15	15¼	15
6¾	2¼	Maramaibo Oil	21	21	21	20⅝
12⅝	8½	Marine Mid (.40)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
3½	1½	Market St Ry	11½	11	11½	11½
50¾	41	Marlin-Rockwell (2¶)	2½	2½	2½	2⅞
20¼	11½	Marshall Field	46¼	46	46	45⅞
12	6½	Martin Parry	20⅜	20	20	20⅜
37½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¾
161	153⅞	Mathieson Alk pf (7)	36¾	35⅞	36	36⅜
64½	43¼	May Dept Stores (2)	160¼	160¼	160¼	..
110½	103	Maytag 1pf (6)	63	63	63	63¼
55	46	Maytag pf ww (3)	110½	110½	110½	..
36½	29	McCall Corp (2)	46	46	46	46
20⅛	12¼	McCrory Stp	36¼	36	36	36½
24	16	McCrory pf	20	19⅝	19⅝	20
49⅜	38½	McGraw-Hill	23	23	23	23¾
118½	85	*McIntyre Porue (2)	40½	39¼	39¼	40½
11¾	8¼	McKeesport Tin (4¶)	97	97	97	96½
46	37¾	McKesson & R	11	10¾	10¾	11
18⅛	11½	McKesson & R pf (3)	44⅝	44½	44½	44⅝
19	12¾	McLellan Sto (30b)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
114	97½	Mead Corp	17	17	17	16¾
113½	6⅞	Mead Corp pf (4½g)	113½	113½	113½	..
10	10	Mengel Co	10	10	10	10⅛
95½	50	Mengel Co pf	91	90	90	90
45	31½	Mesta Mach (1.60)	42¾	42½	42¾	..
64¼	40¾	Mesta Mach (3¼b)	59	57⅞	57½	58
12¼	6¾	Miami Cop	10¾	10	10⅜	10
29⅜	17½	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15b)	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	29¼
45⅜	21⅜

Business and Industry

Big Steel Concern's Orders Best Since Pre-Depression Days

Commerce and Finance

Spending by U. S. Seen No Solution Of Unemployment

"Federal emergency expenditures continue at virtually record peacetime levels despite the substantial increase that has taken place in employment and business activity," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England letter.

Continuing the bank says, "This new type of government activity includes general relief, aid to the farmer, public works and electric power projects. The amount of money spent for functions not previously exercised by the Federal Government increased from less than $38,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, to nearly $4,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, while appropriations for the fiscal year 1937 are $4,373,000,000. Although the latter amount represents a gain of about 10 per cent over last year, it has been suggested that additional funds will be needed to cover anticipated expenditures for this purpose before the end of the fiscal year.

Many Unemployed

"The primary purpose of these emergency expenditures was to bring about relief and recovery. But what has happened? More than four years after the low point of the depression there are still 10,000,000 people out of work, according to the most reliable figures, and about 20,000,000, or one out of six of the entire population, on relief.

"Despite the fact that the increase in the amount of the federal debt of the United States since the depression began considerably exceeds the growth of the governmental debts of 25 leading foreign countries combined for this same period, the number of unemployed in this country is more than double that of these countries. The number of unemployed in this country represents nearly 8 per cent of the population as against less than 2 per cent for the other principal countries. So much for the job-creating effect of these expenditures.

"In the midst of our governmental spending orgy it may be well to take inventory of our present financial obligations. Total public debt—federal, state and local—is about $55,000,000,000, or approximately $1800 for every family, as against $269 per family in 1913. Whereas in the pre-war year public debt represented about 2.7 per cent of our wealth, it is now about 20 per cent. If private long-term obligations are added, our total debt constitutes approximately 40 per cent of the entire wealth of the nation. Such a heavy debt structure imposes a terrific strain, especially in times of depression when income shrinks severely but debt remains frozen at the peak. Then follows a period of painful adjustment, heavy unemployment and social unrest.

Taxes Are Huge

"At present, taxes absorb about 18 per cent of national income but in the case of the Federal Government only 60 per cent of its expenditures are now being met out of revenue. The remainder is covered by borrowing. If the nation were on a pay-as-you-go basis, taxes would absorb over 25 per cent of national income. In other words, the average person would be forced to work three months out of every year for the cost of government.

"In view of the above analysis, it should be apparent that the issue of federal spending rises far above party politics and involves not only the solvency of the nation but the preservation of private enterprise and our American form of government. The nation must put its house in order by the elimination of waste and extravagance and the abandonment of paternalistic experiments which not only entail terrific costs, destroy morale, retard recovery but undermine the whole American system which has been the envy of the world."

Atlas Stockholders Approve Merger

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Atlas Corporation approved the agreement of consolidation between Atlas Corporation, Pacific Eastern Corporation, Shenandoah Corporation and Sterling Securities Corporation to form Atlas Corporation.

The agreement was approved by a vote of 3,261,779 shares of the 4,137,879 shares outstanding.

Rock Island Plans Six New Streamline Trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The inauguration of six streamline passenger trains, which will materially speed up service throughout the Middle West territory of the Rock Island lines, is being planned, according to an announcement by E. M. Durham Jr., chief executive officer of that railroad, subject to approval by the Federal Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This initial program of Rock Island streamliners represents probably the largest single order for this character of equipment yet given by any American railroad. The proposed improvement involves an investment of approximately $2,250,000.

Lead Price Reaches Highest Since 1930

By the Associated Press

New York

THE price of lead was boosted to the highest level since 1930 and export copper reached a new five-year top under a further wave of buying in metals markets today.

Lead was advanced $2 a ton by St. Joseph Lead Company and American Smelting & Refining Company. The former named 4.85 cents a pound New York and 4.65 cents East St. Louis, and the latter 4.80 cents New York and 4.65 cents East St. Louis.

These prices, metal authorities said, were the highest witnessed since December, 1930, when the market was 5.10 cents a pound New York.

Foreign buyers were reported to have paid the equivalent of 10.25 cents a pound for copper in the export market, the highest recorded since March, 1931. It was quoted at 10.15-10.20 cents yesterday.

Cinema Business Is 10 to 20 P. C. Above 1935 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Moving picture business is running 10 to 20 per cent above this time in 1935 and this increase is producing profits for motion picture companies well above the level of the like period of last year, according to a survey by Poor's Industry and Investment department.

"It is estimated that the gross income of large chains is up at least 10 per cent," continues the report. "And since expenses do not rise in direct proportion to increases in volume, approximately 70 per cent of gross gains is being converted into net income.

"Improvement in the quality of motion picture entertainment explains in a measure the better results. But in the final analysis, the higher theater attendance and motion picture-earning power traces to the increases in consumer income caused by steady progress toward national prosperity.

"The threat of foreign competition, particularly British, remains on the horizon. While this is not likely to eat materially into the profits of motion picture companies in this market, our exports may suffer some over the long term.

"More important are the indications of further business recovery at home, with corollary increases in individual incomes. Not only does this suggest larger attendance at theaters, but it implies that admittance charges soon may be raised. Under the circumstances, earnings and prospects for motion picture organizations over the next year are bright."

RFC Receipts Top Loan Disbursements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Congress for September shows that actual disbursements on loans were $16,650,265 during September, while repayments on previous loans were $17,920,603.

New authorizations in September, some of which have not yet been disbursed, along with other commitments of various types, also were low, amounting to $26,717,331, the largest item $11,750,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural products.

That activities to aid the banking structure of the country have virtually ceased was shown by the fact that new authorizations in September were $3,186,429, all for loans to closed banks to accelerate the payment of dividends to depositors.

Disbursements to banks, most of them on authorizations made previous to September were $3,336,514, while repayments received from other banks which previously had received loans aggregated $10,860,154.

Mortgage loan companies received $1,890,822 in September and repaid $1,900,707. Building and loan associations and insurance companies which received no money in September repaid, respectively, $245,199 and $406,533.

New authorizations to building and loan associations in September were $36,000 and those to mortgage loan companies $373,148.

Electric Power Profit For Year 41c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The consolidated net income of the Electric Power & Light Corporation for the year ended Sept. 30 is equal to $7,116,041, after all deductions.

This was equivalent, after preferred and second preferred dividend requirements, to 41 cents a share on 3,421,261 common shares and was in contrast to a net income of $47,032 the year before.

For the third quarter, net income was $1,899,461, or nearly 14 cents a common share, against a net loss of $365,155 for the 1935 period.

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
Raymond D. Willard
Norman H. S. Vincent Harold T. Houston Etta M. Urquhart

Bethlehem Profit In Third Quarter Highest Since '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Bethlehem Steel Corporation's net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was larger than for any corresponding quarter since 1929, according to a report issued by the president, Eugene G. Grace. The regular dividends of 25 cents a share on the new 5 per cent preferred stock and $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent preferred were declared by the directors.

On September 30, the company had orders valued at $93,272,193 on the books, representing the largest backlog since pre-depression days. Mr. Grace said. These compared with $89,561,632 at the end of June and $63,576,027 on September 30, 1935. Mr. Grace said that the fourth quarter for Bethlehem should be at least as good as the third quarter and that the current operating rate of 75 per cent of capacity probably would be maintained until the usual seasonal let-down during the Christmas holidays.

Net 84c Share on Common

Bethlehem's net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $4,575,058, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 84 cents a share on the common stock. This is compared to a net profit of $3,431,391 in the quarter ended June 30 or 49 cents a share on the common stock, and a net profit of $701,616 in the September quarter of 1935, or 75 cents a share on the old 7 per cent preferred stock.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the indicated net profit was $8,609,514, equal to $1.01 a share on the common stock, against a net profit in the corresponding period of last year of $1,895,227, or $2.03 a share on the old 7 per cent preferred.

No decision would be made by the directors, Mr. Grace said, with regard to dividend declarations on the common stock until the early part of December.

No Pay Rise Decision Yet

Mr. Grace said the company had reached no decision with regard to an increase in wages. The matter, he said, was being discussed with employees and employee representatives. If the study of the wage question leads to an increase in rates of pay, he said, "we will have to look some place to find money to meet the increased cost." Speaking only for the Bethlehem company, he said, "It would be natural and necessary" to increase prices of steel to take care of the higher costs. He declared that the profit for the common stock at present would make possible "only a modest return on the investment."

Demand for Current Use

"There is no indication of buying for speculative purchases, nor of the accumulation of important inventories. The demand is for current consumption."

Regarding Bethlehem's current operating rate, he said that the unused capacity, representing 25 per cent of the total, was as efficient as the 75 per cent now in use. As far as Bethlehem is concerned, he said, there was no truth in the view that the steel industry was using most of its modern and efficient capacity. He added that in 1929 the industry operated for several months at 100 per cent of capacity.

Robinson-Patman Act May Make More Problems Than It Solves

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most obvious effects of the enactment of the Robinson-Patman Act will be the rapid expansion in the use of cost accounting. Such accounting is virtually forced on all manufacturers by three aspects of the law.

In the first place, the show-cause orders of Oct. 2 indicate that all quantity discounts are under suspicion. In the second place, their economic justification is placed by the law squarely on the shoulders of the accused. And in the third place, the only justification obviously acceptable under the law is a cost accounting system which shows that the quantity discount is justified by the savings on the large order. Hence, sellers will need accurate and extensive cost records to justify price terms under the law, so that they can prove conclusively that actual cost differentials justify the price differentials.

Small Buyers Shown Favored

The cost accounting required under RPA will be somewhat different from that required under NRA. Under the latter, the problem was the relation of costs between competitors, whereas under RPA the problem is the relation between cost differentials and price differentials for different customers of the same firm.

Discussing these new cost records before the regular monthly meeting of the New York Trade Association Executives on Sept. 29, Mr. Eric Camman, member of the firm of Peat, Warwick & Mitchell and former president of the National Association of Cost Accountants, stated that costs will have to be broken down according to distribution between the various territories served, type of product, method of delivery, size of the individual order, varying collection risks, weight, value, bulk, and rate of turnover of the product.

At this point a substantial joker appears in the law. Mr. Camman presented evidence to show that discrimination does exist today between large and small buyer, but, paradoxically, on the basis of adequate cost accounting, the discrimination is against the large buyer and in favor of the small.

Loss on Small Orders

In this connection the Wall Street Journal cites an analysis made from data of the Western Electric Company by the Department of Commerce in 1927 on the cost of various-sized orders. On 309,000 orders for over $25 each, averaging $104 apiece, there was an average profit of $10.12, while on 462,000 orders of under $25 there was an average loss of $1.63. On orders under $5 the loss increased to $2.54.

Another study cited in the same connection was made by H. C. Greer in the distribution costs of meat packers, and was published in the Bulletin of the National Association of Cost Accountants in 1920. It showed that the selling and distributing costs of orders for less than 25 pounds were 14 cents a pound. On orders from 25 to 50 pounds these average costs dropped to 6 cents, and on orders between 506 and 1000 pounds to 1¼ cents.

An uncertainty in the law which will not be settled by cost accounting is raised by the latest complaint issued by the FTC. It concerns the status of the so-called "functional discount," given to the buyer on the basis of whether his function is that of wholesaler or retailer, and quite apart from the quantity purchased. The law permits these functional discounts, but there has always been a rather indefinite border-line between wholesaler and retailer, and the wholesale discount has always been an incentive to dealers and retailers, when possible, to seek a classification as wholesalers.

The Functional Discount

Manufacturers have always faced the problem of distinguishing between the real and the pretended wholesaler but in the 'laissez faire' days the only penalty for failure was the monetary loss of granting the wholesale discount too liberally. Now, however, such mistakes are illegal as well as expensive. The new FTC complaint against U. S. Quarry Tile Company involves this functional discount and not the quantity discount. The company is charged with quoting wholesale discounts to dealers who also sell direct to the public. Evidently the commission would like to force manufacturers to discriminate very carefully.

If the federal courts hold that such a requirement is a reasonable interpretation of the law, the task and legal risk imposed on manufacturers will be substantial. In addition to retailers who pretend to the wholesaler status of "legitimate jobber," there are many wholesalers who also sell at retail and many retailers who do a jobbing or wholesale business on the side.

Just what definitions and proportions of wholesale and retail business qualify a buyer for a wholesaler's functional discount will have to be thrashed out among the lawyers and the judges. But even if this question can be equitably determined, it will remain a hard problem for a manufacturer to determine whether a wholesaler in a distant city is not also selling at retail, or whether he qualifies for a category of customer which must at best be only vaguely defined. Other difficult questions arise in the case of wholesalers selling to large institutions such as hospitals or colleges as well as to retailers, or meatpackers who sell to small restaurants and hotels.

Advertising Allowances

One of the practices which the act prohibits is the granting of pseudo-advertising allowances. It was feared that many manufacturers were giving customers quantity discounts in disguise by granting price reductions to buyers for alleged advertising of the manufacturers' products. It was brought out, for example, in hearing preliminary to passage of the law, that the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. had received advertising allowances from manufacturers in 1934 of about $6,000,000.

One of the most conspicuous immediate results of the passage of the law was the simultaneous discontinuance, by the A. & P., both of the receipt of these advertising allowances, and of the newspaper advertising on which they were based. This action was followed by a number of other distributors, and many manufacturers refused to grant further ad allowances. Advertising men and newspapers were rather worried over the prospect that fear of the law's teeth might cause a substantial decline in the type of detailed advertising involved in the law.

Late in August, however, A. & P. surprised the food trade by returning to the advertising allowance provisions for which were included in fall contracts to be offered to food manufacturers. It was immediately followed by Safeway Stores, a Pacific Coast chain. Food manufacturers were thereupon reported as resuming the advertising allowance as rapidly as they had withdrawn it in July. Hershey, Nestle, and some of the Standard Brands subsidiaries were reported among those reconsidering. A. & P. said "We are not willing to cease operations because of a law as to which no two lawyers seem to agree."

Joker in New Law

A joker now begins to appear in this section of the law. About the only way in which legitimate advertising allowances can be continued, will be the establishment of some contractual arrangement between manufacturers and distributors, by which the latter will give proof positive and guaranteed performance in the advertising of the manufacturers' products. Contracts will probably be drawn to cover newspaper advertising, store displays, special merchandising emphasis in stores, and handbill circulation, on the part of the distributor. While the law requires that such contracts must be "available to all customers of the manufacturer upon proportionately equal terms" the big corporate chains, through their complete control of their retailing units, will probably be in a much better position to prove such services to the manufacturer, the Commission, or the courts, than independents or even than voluntary chains and co-operative groups. Virtually the only change made by the A. & P. in its new contract relating to advertising allowances is that, "the manufacturer avows its willingness to make the same agreement as is here made, with any other purchasers similarly situated and on proportionately equal terms." This is obviously a protective clause. But the advantages of size and superior efficiency can probably be retained within the framework of the law.

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

Court would have thrown out a national scheme.

I am not a centralizer, as my views on the NRA have made clear; but an insurance scheme does not seem to be practicable upon any basis other than national. I don't see how the present state plan can work. Business is national, and, consequently, the problems that will soon be faced by a national business trying to abide by state systems of insurance are bound to be immense. Some time ago Herman Feldman, professor of industrial relations at Dartmouth, outlined a few of them.

Some Questions

For millions of business men, a myriad of puzzling questions at once arise in the interpretation of the law. In what state, for example, should an unemployment tax be filed in the case of salesmen spending part of their time at headquarters and the rest in the field?

To which state should railroad employees, with train runs in two or more states, be allocated?

Are correspondents of a newspaper to be taxed in their home states or in the states to which they have been assigned?

Each of the states involved may regard the employees as subject to its own unemployment insurance law.

Think, also, of the administrative difficulty saddled upon the states by workers moving out of state jurisdictions. If it is going to be a great task to persuade the state to adopt insurance, it is going to be an even greater one to evolve interstate coordination.

Spreading of Risks

Moreover, sound insurance is not served by the preference for state over national insurance. Sound insurance required that risks be spread. That is, you must include one-system areas where the unemployment record is bad as well as areas where the unemployment record is good. Then there is a fair chance that the insurance scheme will remain solvent.

The larger the area, the better the prospect of solvency. For instance the inability to get good record areas to insure against floods is the reason that insurance will not write flood insurance for the bad record areas. The same unevenness of conditions prevails in joblessness. Under the present arrangement, however, the state that suffers most severely would be the first to exhaust its unemployment reserves.

When the act was first under discussion I wrote:

"I doubt the feasibility of handling the problems of unemployment successfully in jurisdictions which are unreal in relation to those problems. Corporate enterprise today transcends state lines everywhere. If there are to be limited jurisdictions for unemployment insurance, then they had much better have been equivalent to federal reserve districts, with final responsibility vested in the federal authority."

If a national scheme is not acceptable, at least it will be agreed that a minimum standard should have been provided for the states. Plans already set up differ as chalk from cheese, and those differences are going to arise some day to plague the people with a political, let alone a financial problem.

May Be Lax States

In the absence of a standard those states which have the least sound scheme, actuarily, will probably fall back upon federal help in time of trouble. That would be unfair to the better organized states, whose taxpayers' money would have to be used to bail out the states where standards are slack.

The Social Security Act did not even stipulate civil service requirements for state administrators, in spite of the specific recommendation of the Administration's Committe on Economic Security that such requirements were "vital to success."

Need Data for Soundness

Finally, the states are still without knowledge of the dimensions of the unemployment problem. I have been taken to task for applauding Governor Landon's demand for the facts about unemployment.

Need Data for Soundness

Without the data, however, it is difficult to conceive of any insurance scheme making any approach to actuarial soundness. Imagine a life insurance company putting out a premium table without prior benefit of vital statistics. From the last report of the British Commission on Unemployment Insurance I take this passage:

"We regard it as essential that our examination of the principles on which public provision is to be made for the unemployed should be based upon a survey of the facts of unemployment."

The administrative problem for the employer about which I wrote recently is enhanced by the presence of two systems of unemployment taxation. The employer must keep a record for his federal tax. He must keep another record for his state tax.

Otis Elevator Reports Sharp Increase in Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Otis Elevator Company, operating plants at Buffalo and Yonkers, N. Y., and Harrison, N. J., earned 68 cents a share on common stock for the nine months ended Sept. 30 against 9 cents a share for the like period last year. Profits were $1,657,295 compared with $479,752.

For the Sept. 30 quarter indicated net profit was $722,486 or 31 cents a share against $512,228 or 21 cents a share in preceding quarter and $365,062 or 13 cents a share in the 1935 period.

Irregular Trend In the Livestock Mart During Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The better grades of fed steers again advanced and held upturns, some of the less attractive kinds also coming in for appreciable price gains early in the week, but when inbetween grades and shortfeds piled up numerically late in the period some of their advance was lost.

Fat lambs also showed improvement for the week as a whole, but in general hog prices worked lower. Net gains of around 25c on fat lambs lined up alongside 25-50c gains on better grade steers scaling above 1000 pounds and downturns of around 20-40c on the bulk of the hog crop, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle receipts ran about 6000 head heavier this week than for the similar period a week earlier. There was also less dressed beef in the run and these factors, along with the first cold weather, were behind upturns on all better grade offerings.

Butchers scaling under 180 pounds and sows tended to lose ground less rapidly than the heavier butchers. These sold mostly 10-20c lower, while heavier offerings lost 25-40c and in spots finished the period as much as 50c down.

Some improvement in dressed lamb prices and slight reduction in aggregate numbers were behind lamb upturns. Natives led the way from the price standpoint with the practical top at $9.25, while the bulk of the week's crop sold at $9 downward and no rangers were good enough to pass the latter figure. Fed "comebacks" showed up in gradually increasing numbers, but except in instances sold 25-50c below the top. Sheep were steady, with top western ewes at $4.10, while feeding lambs weakened, the best here at $8.40.

Reserve Balances Rise; Gold Stock Reaches New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rising $30,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 28, member bank excess reserves were estimated by the Federal Reserve Board at $2,160,000,000, a new high since Reserve requirements were increased by 50 per cent last Aug. 15.

The week's increase resulted from a $39,000,000 rise in member bank reserve balances to $6,732,000,000. This was an increase in member bank reserve balances of $1,079,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

The statement showed a $23,000,000 upturn in monetary gold stock during the week ended Oct. 28 to $11,031,000,000, a new record. This increase, which accounted in part for the rise in reserve balances, pushed gold stocks $1,345,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

Excess reserves of member banks are closely watched by economists as an indicator of available credit, some experts holding that each $1 of excess reserves can support $10 of credit.

Money in circulation dropped off $9,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 28 to $6,302,000,000, Treasury cash and deposits fell $1,000,000 to $2,490,000,000 and non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts decreased $8,000,000 to $483,000,000.

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Oct. 28 was $2,471,000,000, a decrease of $16,000,000, compared with the preceding week and of $6,000,000, compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Ontario Gold Mined This Year Above '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The total of gold production value for Ontario for the first nine months of 1936 was $59,284,978, as compared with $54,476,043 for the corresponding period of 1935, according to the September gold bulletin recently issued by the Ontario department of mines. During the nine months 5,684,865 tons of ore were treated, indicating an average recovery of approximately $10.42 a ton, compared with 5,179,450 tons treated and an average recovery of $10.51 in the 1935 period.

Production in September, from 46 mines, was valued at $6,820,739, compared with $6,753,125 in August and $6,187,556 in September, 1935. The report pointed out that the decrease in September was due in part to the shorter period of operations. In September 654,948 tons were treated, with an average recovery of $10.10 a ton, compared with 666,429 tons treated in August, and a recovery of $10.13 a ton.

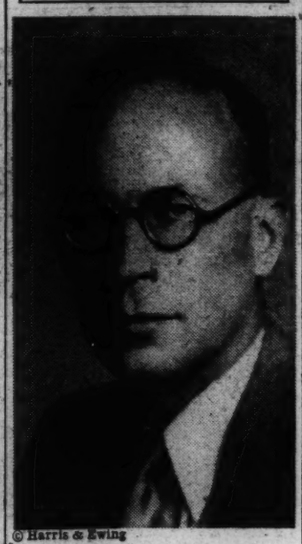
The Porcupine belt led in the four producing areas listed by the department with a total production of $2,985,978; Kirkland Lake second with $2,622,448; Northwestern Ontario, $908,072, and Matachewan, two mines, $104,241. The comparison of the value of gold produced with the tonnage of ore milled showed the Kirkland Lake area to be almost twice as rich as any of the other fields, the ore treated in that area during the nine-month period averaging about $15.50 a ton in gold content. The Porcupine belt averaged $8.80, Northwestern Ontario, $8.50 and Matachewan, $3.70.

Argentina Buys Seed Potatoes From U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Purchase of 43,500 bushels of certified seed potatoes in this country by the Argentine Government is reported by the Agriculture Department.

Due to insect, disease and drought damage, the department said, the Argentine potato crop was only 19,000,000 bushels last season. The average yield there is 35,000,000.

Textile Leader



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Dr. Claudius T. Murchison
Re-elected President of Cotton Textile Institute

Murchison Again Elected to Head Textile Institute

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison has been re-elected president of the Cotton Textile Institute and Goldthwaite H. Dorr was re-elected chairman of the board of directors.

Other officers re-elected included Robert E. Henry, Greenville, S. C., and Frank I. Neild, New Bedford, Mass., vice-presidents, and Paul B. Halstead, secretary.

Cotton to Supersede Coffee Exports, Says Brazilian Exporter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Cotton eventually will supersede coffee as the chief export of Brazil, believes Señor Erywaldo Krausche of Santos, Brazil, prominent coffee exporter, who is visiting in Richmond during a tour of the United States.

Last year Brazil raised nearly 1,000,000 bales of cotton, although the crop was introduced into that country only three years ago, he said.

England and Germany in former years were their heaviest customers for the product, but this year Japan is also importing heavily.

Not only is the country raising and exporting increasingly large amounts of cotton, but it is beginning to erect manufactories also in the cotton areas.

One prosperous coffee plantation cut down 400,000 coffee trees this year in order to plant cotton on the acreage, Señor Krausche declared.

Economic conditions in Brazil are excellent at the present time, the exporter said, with no unemployment.

C. B. & Q. Plans Big Freight Car Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is planning to spend $8,000,000 for new freight cars, including coal, stock and refrigerator cars, according to an announcement of Ralph Budd, president of the road.

The purchase, which will represent one of the largest orders placed in recent years, will be financed chiefly through the sale of equipment trust certificates.

The Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad, which is controlled by the Burlington, is contemplating purchases of passenger and freight equipment, although no decision has been made, it was announced after a board meeting. Under the terms of a loan extended by the Railroad Credit Corporation, it cannot declare dividends while in debt to the corporations.

These moves to buy equipment followed the announcement of orders by other railroads. Among those announced this week were the placing of orders for 900 freight cars and 10 freight locomotives.

The Kennecott Copper Company has bought 250 large ore cars according to Iron Age. The Denver & Rio Grande Western will buy 15 locomotives, and the Western Pacific is inquiring for 150 freight cars. The magazine estimates that western lines will come into the market for 20,000 freight cars in the next few months, and states that the New York Central soon is to award orders for 50 locomotives.

Issues Registered With SEC Twice Total Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that less securities were registered with it in the third quarter of this year than in the same period of 1935, but that the total from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 more than doubled last year's showing.

It said issues with estimated gross proceeds of $909,026,000 became fully effective during the three months ended Sept. 30, bringing the total of registrations for the first nine months of 1936 to $3,573,973,000.

This was compared with $1,104,411,000 in the third quarter last year, and a total of $1,769,750,000 in the first nine months of 1935.

Registrants during the third quarter this year showed more of a disposition to build up their working capital through the sale of securities. Of the quarter's total, $177,729,000 or 25.8 per cent was listed as intended for this purpose. This included $99,533,000 for the General Motors Acceptance Corporation. The percentage of securities registered for this purpose in the corresponding three months of last year was placed at 5.4.

On the other hand, refunding showed a tendency to lag during the quarter, $348,592,000 or 50.7 per cent of the total proceeds being intended to pay off indebtedness. This compared with 81 per cent last year.

Registrations in which the proceeds were to be devoted to purchase of plant and equipment were placed at $43,669,026 for the quarter. This amount was 6.4 per cent of the total, compared with only 1.4 per cent last year.

Utility companies were the largest registrants, registering $288,119,000 of securities. Only slightly smaller were the registrations of financial and investment companies, which aggregated $277,250,000.

Manufacturing companies ranked third with $232,927,000.

Kreuger Collateral Sold at Auction Fetches $9,418,041

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Aggregate bids of $9,418,041 for the collateral securing the $50,000,000 Kreuger & Toll Company 5 per cent debentures, which were offered at auction here, were accepted by Ira Lurie, auctioneer of Joseph P. Day, Inc., subject to approval of the New York Supreme Court. The bids will be submitted to the court within four days. The price was $912,840 above the upset figure of $8,505,201 set by the court upon the recommendation of Murday H. Klinger, referee, who supervised the sale.

The Kreutoll Realization Company, formed by holders of 95 per cent of the debentures to conserve and administer assets recovered in the American bankruptcy proceedings for the Kreuger & Toll Company, was the successful bidder for all but $34,750 of the securities. H. J. Stroh, for the New York Trust Company, and Stanley B. Post, for the J. Henry Schroder Trust Company, obtained 2,000,000 francs face amount each of Roumania Monopolies Institute 7½ per cent bonds at $17,250 and $17,500, respectively.

As a result of the acceptances of its aggregate bids of $9,418,041 for the remainder of the collateral, the Kreutoll Realization Company will turn over about $469,000 in cash to the Marine Midland Trust Company for the benefit of the approximately 5 per cent of non-depositing debenture holders. These claimants will share also in other recovered assets, but, since deposits still may be made with Kreutoll Realization, they may yet elect to participate in the program of this company for a gradual liquidation of the assets recovered or bought in at the auction just concluded.

Drop of $29,000,000 In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York city, were reported today by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $972,000,000 for the week ending Oct. 28, a decrease of $29,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $82,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week were:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In New York city	$894,000,000	$924,000,000
Outside N. Y. city	78,000,000	77,000,000

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offer of participation or as a solicitation of an offer to participate. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

THIRTIETH YEAR

THE ALEXANDER FUND

On November 2nd the Fund will make its 118th quarterly cash distribution at the rate of 2% to 12% per annum according to Series. For over 29 years these quarterly distributions have been mailed without interruption.

In addition to the regular quarterly distribution, an extra will also be made, bringing the annual return for this year up to 2½% to 15% according to Series.

A new series JJJ will be opened November 2, 1936. Moneys will be accepted in multiples of $100 during the first fifteen (15) days; thereafter on the basis of current market value. The subscriptions to this series will be limited to $500,000.

Prospectus and information may be obtained from

W. WALLACE ALEXANDER INCORPORATED
1228 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Shamrocks Willing to Play Redskins—Close Games Tomorrow on Eastern Fields

Experts Shy On Predicting These Games

Random Selections

Cornell to beat Columbia.
Pittsburgh to beat Fordham.
New York Univ. to beat Lafayette.
Army to beat Colgate.
Bowdoin to beat Bates.
Michigan State to beat Boston College.
Boston University to beat Miami.
Purdue to beat Carnegie.
Princeton to beat Harvard.
Maine to beat Colby.
Northeastern to beat Arnold.
Navy to beat Penn.
Syracuse to beat Penn State.
Holy Cross to beat Temple.
Yale to beat Dartmouth.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is one week end when it would be convenient and more comfortable for the eastern football prognosticator to excuse himself gracefully, put on his hat and coat, walk out, and intentionally forget to prognosticate. Tomorrow is loaded with games due to swing either way by the mere flip of a hand.

Who can pick Pittsburgh to beat Fordham and rest easily? Or who can pick the winner of the Yale-Dartmouth, Cornell-Columbia, Boston College-Michigan State, Boston University-Miami, Carnegie Tech-Purdue, Penn-Navy or Holy Cross-Temple with any self-assurance? The selection by a dear old grandlady who knows nothing about football has as much or more chance of being correct as the so-called expert who sleeps football.

From a national importance consideration that New York meeting between Fordham and Pittsburgh precedes all. From a New England standpoint nothing can touch the possible fireworks of the Eli-Dartmouth clash in the Yale bowl. For intersectional rivalry, honors are divided between the B. C.-Spartan and Carnegie-Boilermaker contests.

Maine State Rivalry

From a rivalry outlook the "Pine Tree" State League games in Maine take a top hold in interest. Bates is out to unseat Bowdoin, present defenders, by upsetting the Bears, and Maine, logical successor if a successor is to be had, anticipates another step toward the crown by hurdling Colby.

Fordham, Holy Cross and Yale, all front runners for the mythical eastern championship, head straight into wholesome bundles of trouble facing Pittsburgh, Temple and Dartmouth, respectively. Pittsburgh, a powerhouse unit from the start, has tasted defeat and then came back better than ever by shellacking Notre Dame, 26 to 0; Temple, under the coaching of Pop Warner, will hurl the best offense against the Crusaders to date; and Dartmouth, a well-balanced eleven, has pointed for the Eli.

On the Upgrade

Fortunately for Army, Colgate is not the terror of recent years. The Red Raiders have been beaten twice, but offer no good reason for Gar Davidson to rest easy. Lou Little's Columbia Lions were first abused by Army and then ran into an infuriated Michigan eleven and now finds Cornell coming to town with a sturdy group of sophomores who have been on the upgrade since an early defeat by Yale.

Down at Pittsburgh two good teams collide with the "Boilermakers" from the Midwest, an inspired team which toppled only to the great Minnesota eleven, facing Carnegie Tech. Just what will happen at Philadelphia is a matter of speculation. Penn finally clicked against Princeton and is buoyed considerably in so doing, and Navy, said to be primed for a great season, has outplayed and yet lost to two good elevens, Yale and Princeton, to date.

Tomorrow may be Halloween, but there will be no fooling on the eastern gridirons. The month of October came in with football roaring and goes out with hurricane proportions. Reputations, hopes, ambitions and aims are hanging in jeopardy and only a matter of a few hours away.

Pie Traynor Signs Contract

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30 (AP)—Pie Traynor tucked a new contract as manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates in his pocket today and headed for the trading marts—eyes gleaming at the mention of pitchers and backstops.

Featured Artists on Home Gridirons Tomorrow Afternoon

Tony Di Natali, B. C. Ace Punter

By a Staff Photographer

Russ Lowry, B. U. Fullback
Sian Rogers, N. U. New Tackle

Arthur Oakes, Harvard Tailback
Tim Russell, Harvard Sophomore Center

Familiar Faces Back With Leafs For New Season

TORONTO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Despite Conny Smythe's dire predictions of wholesale trades, dismissals and purchases last spring, the Toronto Maple Leafs will take the ice this season with virtually the same squad that bowed to the Detroit Red Wings in the final National Hockey League playoffs last April.

After watching the Leafs perform in the playoffs, Smythe decided the club needed only a few new parts rather than a general overhauling Andy Blair and Joe Primeau are gone, the former sold to the Chicago Black Hawks and the latter voluntarily retired, but otherwise there will be little change.

Those twin sharp shooters, Charley Conacher and Harvey (Busher) Jackson, again will be the Wings on the first string forward line, but just who will take Primeau's place at Center Smythe hasn't yet been able to figure. Leading the fight for that spot at the moment are Sylvanus Apps, 180-pound star forward of the Hamilton Tigers, and Jack Shill, who played well with the Leafs in the closing stages of the last campaign.

Apps, Pole Vaulter

Apps, who tied for sixth place in the Olympic pole-vaulting competition, was rated by many canadian critics the Dominion's greatest amateur hockey star last season.

The current scoring kings of the Leafs, Buzz Boll, Bill Thomas and Frank Finnigan, will combine again as another forward line while the third will include the former St. Michael's College trio, Pep Kelly, Nick Metz and Art Jackson. Metz was on the sidelines with a leg injury last season but turned up fully recovered at the Leaf training camp at Galt, Ont.

One Defense Post Open

King Clancy, Happy Day and Reginald (Red) Horner have sewed up three of the four defense jobs with Jimmy Fowler, Jack Howard and Reg Hamilton, all with the Syracuse Stars of the International League last season, waging a friendly battle for the other.

Either the veteran George Hainsworth or chunky Walter (Turk) Broda, Winnipeg youngster obtained from the Detroit Olympics, will be in the nets. The rookie holds the inside track at present.

As always, the Leafs will be driving for goals, taking plenty of chances in their efforts to roll up the score. That's the way Smythe likes to play.

Around the Hub

Nothing to Gain

AS LONG as the question of whether the Boston Redskins or the Boston Shamrocks is the better team continues, the matter is good for public or private argument. When, and if settled, interest wanes, not only on the question itself, but on the losing team as well.

The Shamrocks, newly formed pro eleven in the city, have compiled a spectacular record of five victories and one defeat in the American League. They have won a large proportion of popularity because of their showing and because of so many local players in the lineup.

George Marshall's Redskins, the only Boston pro team for the past three years, have not set the National League afire with their play, although they are still very much in the running. The Redskins really popularized pro football in Boston by their missionary work and the Shamrocks have only themselves to establish, the groundwork having been all done.

Now the Shamrocks have openly come out with an announcement that they are willing to play the Redskins for the intracity honors. They do not challenge because they state the idea was not fostered by them, and merely declare that they are willing.

Such a game should draw well, but there are some angles the Redskins should consider. After all, the Shamrocks might very easily beat them, the way fortune swings in football, and in one short year and one game tear down much of the Redskin labor of the past four years. It would be a great boost for the Shamrocks and on the other hand, what if the Redskins should defeat the Shamrocks? They have little to gain, everything to lose and the gamble is risky. W. M.

School Children To Watch Maccabees

Burning with a determination to avenge their first defeat in St. Louis this Wednesday the champion Maccabee soccer team plays the Boston Celts at National League Field this Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. Stories that have come from St. Louis indicate that the hard, fast ball played by the local players combined with rough-house tactics were responsible for the 3 to 2 decision.

A committee has been organized in this city to arrange group attendance at the game Sunday.

Several thousand school children from all parts of Greater Boston will attend the game as guests of the sponsoring committee. This should mean much to the future popularity of soccer in this State.

The Maccabees return to New York to play the final game of their present tour with the Passons of the American League on Nov. 8. This is a return engagement in which the Maccabees will seek to repeat their victory of several weeks ago.

Here and There

Erastus B. Badger, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has announced the personnel of five active committees . . . Bill Blaney is chairman of the state team and rules committee; G. Herbert Windeler heads the advisory committee; Randolph Sides the handicap committee; John Nies the course rating committee and Albert Goodhue the service section committee.

In exhibition hockey yesterday, Springfield, of the International-American League, defeated Montreal Canadiens, 6 to 1, at Ottawa, and the Boston Bruins defeated the Montreal Maroons, 1 to 0, at Moncton, N. B.

Dartmouth to Test Touchdown Kelley

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 30

TOUCHDOWNS just seem to follow Larry Kelley around.

Since Kelley first reported for varsity football practice at Yale in 1934, the Elis never have failed to score at least one touchdown a game against its foes. The streak now is 21 straight and the unique record will be tested by Dartmouth Saturday.

With Kelley playing, Yale scored at least one touchdown in eight games played in 1934, nine in 1935 and four thus far this year. The streak almost was snapped in the Navy game, but Kelley opened the door with his famed "drop kick" of a fumble.

Harvard vs. Princeton

1877 Harv'd	1g., 1td.	Princeton 1 td.
1877 Prince.	1g., 1td.	Harvard 2 td.
1878 Princeton	1 td.	Harvard 0
1879 Princeton	1 g.	Harvard 0
1880 Prince.	2g., 2td.	Harvard 1 g., 1 td.
1881 Harvard	0	Princeton 0
1882 Harv'd	1g., 1td.	Princeton 1 g.
1883 Princeton	26	Harvard 7
1884 Princeton	36	Harvard 6
1886 Princeton	12	Harvard 0
1887 Harvard	12	Princeton 0
1888 Princeton	18	Harvard 6
1889 Princeton	41	Harvard 15
1895 Princeton	12	Harvard 4
1896 Princeton	12	Harvard 0
1911 Princeton	8	Harvard 6
1912 Harvard	18	Princeton 6
1913 Harvard	3	Princeton 0
1914 Harvard	20	Princeton 0
1915 Harvard	10	Princeton 6
1916 Harvard	3	Princeton 0
1919 Harvard	10	Princeton 10
1920 Harvard	14	Princeton 14
1921 Princeton	10	Harvard 3
1922 Princeton	10	Harvard 3
1923 Harvard	5	Princeton 0
1924 Princeton	74	Harvard 0
1925 Princeton	36	Harvard 0
1926 Princeton	12	Harvard 0
1934 Princeton	19	Harvard 0
1935 Princeton	35	Harvard 0

Won by Harvard, 9. Won by Princeton, 19. Tied, 3.

Six Points a Game

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Frank F. Cory, sophomore left halfback of the U. C. L. A. eleven, made a touchdown a game as a freshman except in the final battle.

Princeton Gridder Has Hats—No Tricks

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30 (AP)—If Bill Lynch, Princeton's sophomore fullback, had magic power to pull touchdowns out of a hat, he'd be able to keep the Tiger well supplied as long as he's in college. For this six-foot, 200-pounder from Birmingham, Mich., has 75 hats. He has all kinds of hats, from plain ordinary hats to Indian turbans, with such types as pith helmets, trench helmets, cooolie hats and aviators' helmets in between.

Chief Hobby

Collecting hats is Lynch's chief hobby. He's been doing it for years and has the majority of the headpieces he's worn himself in his storeroom. Some are battered and worn and some are adorned with scores of football games he's played in. But all are priceless treasures to him. As yet he has no football helmets in his collection.

Summary of 1936 Olympic Decathlon

Name and Country	Glenn E. Morris U. S. A.		Robert Clark U. S. A.		Jack Parker U. S. A.		Erwin Huber Germany		R. J. Brasser Holland		Armin Guhl Switzerland	
Placings	1		2		3		4		5		6	
First Day	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts
100-Meter Dash	11.1s	814	10.9s	872	11.4s	735	11.5s	710	11.6s	686	11.3s	780
Running Broad Jump	22ft 10½in	796	25ft	977	24ft 1⅞in	899	22ft 8½in	775	22ft ⅞in	723	23ft 1⅛in	815
16-Pound Shotput	48ft 3¾in	826	41ft 8in	685	44ft 4⅞in	767	41ft 8½in	687	41ft 6¾in	764	40ft 4½in	649
Running High Jump	6ft 1in	548	5ft 11in	786	5ft 11in	786	5ft 7⅞in	671	6ft 3in	909	5ft 11in	786
400-Meter Dash	49.4s	910	50s	874	53.3s	701	52.3s	750	51.5s	791	52.3s	750
First Day Total		4102		4194		3888		3593		3873		3760
Second Day	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts	Perf'mance	Pts
110-Meter Hurdles	14.9s	946	15.7s	818	15s	929	15.8s	804	16.2s	749	15.6s	833
Discus Throw	141ft 1½in	803	129ft 2½in	693	128ft 3¾in	685	118ft 4¼in	582	129ft 5¼in	695	134ft 5¼in	740
Pole Vault	11ft 6in	692	12ft 1¾in	775	11ft 6in	692	12ft 5½in	818	11ft 2in	652	10ft 10in	613
Javelin Throw	178ft 10⅝in*	672	167ft 8⅝in	608	178ft 8¼in	710	185ft 2⅝in	710	182ft 11½in	696	167ft 4½in	606
1500-Meter Run	4m 33.2s	595	4m 44.4s	513	5m 7.8s	371	4m 35.2s	580	5m 6s	381	4m 49.2s	481
Second Day Total		3708		3407		3387		3494		3173		3273
Grand Total		*7900		7601		7275		7087		7046		7033

*Signifies new world's and Olympic record.

Achievements of Men Who Took the First Six Places in Each Olympic Field Event

Running High Jump.... C. C. Johnson, U. S. A. 6ft. 7½in.* — D. D. Albritton, U. S. A. 6ft. 6¾in. — D. P. Thurber, U. S. A. 6ft. 6¾in.
Fourth, Kalevi Kotkas, Finland, 6ft. 6¾in.
Fifth, Kimio Yata, Japan, 6ft. 5½in.
Tied for sixth place with 6ft. 4 25-64in.: Hiroshi Tanaka, Japan; Yoshiro Asakuma, Japan; Lauri Kalima, Finland; and Gustav Weinkotz, Germany. [The order of second, third and fourth was decided after a jump-off, as all three cleared 6ft. 6¾in.]

Running Broad Jump.. Jesse Owens, U. S. A. 26ft. 5¼in.* — Luz Long, Germany 25ft. 9⅞in. — Naoto Tajima, Japan 25ft. 4⅞in.
Tied for fourth place with 25ft. 4⅞in.: Arturo Maffei, Italy; and Wilhelm Leichum, Germany.
Sixth, Robert Clark, U. S. A., 25ft. 2⅛in.

Hop, Step and Jump.... Naoto Tajima, Japan 52ft. 5½in.* — Masoa Harada, Japan 51ft. 4⅞in. — J. P. Metcalfe, Australia 50ft. 10⅛in.
Fourth, Heinz Woellner, Germany, 50ft. 1⅞in.
Fifth, Roland Romero, U. S. A., 49ft. 5½in.
Sixth, Kenkichi Oshima, Japan, 49ft. 5¼in.

Pole Vault..... Earle Meadows, U. S. A. 14ft. 3⅝in. — Shuhei Nishida, Japan, and Sueo Oe, Japan, tied 13ft. 11⅞in.
Fourth, William Sefton, U. S. A., 13ft. 11⅞in.
Fifth, W. N. Graber, U. S. A., 13ft. 7⅞in.
Tied for sixth place with 13ft 1½in.; Josef Haunzwickel and Alfred Proksch, Austria; Peter Bacsalmasi and Viktor Szuffka, Hungary; Sylvanus Apps, Canada; Jan Korels, Czechoslovakia; Danilo Innocenti, Italy; Kiyoshi Adachi, Japan; Wilhelm Sznajder, Poland; B. A. Ljungberg, Sweden; and F. R. Webster, Great Britain. [After Sefton, Nishida and Oe had tied at 13ft. 11⅞in., Sefton lost the jump-off and the two Japs tying again at 13ft. 7⅞in., ceased operations and took the silver and bronze medals between them.]

16-Pound Weight Put.. Hans Woellke, Germany 53ft. 1½in.* — Sulo Baerlynd, Finland 52ft. 10¾in. — Gerhard Stoeck, Germany 51ft. 4½in.
Fourth, S. H. Francis, U. S. A., 50ft. 8¼in.
Fifth, Jack Torrance, U. S. A., 50ft. 5½in.
Sixth, D. N. Zaits, U. S. A., 50ft. 3⅞in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw Karl Hein, Germany 185ft. 4⅝in.* — Erwin Blask, Germany 180ft. 7in. — O. A. D. F. Warngard, Sweden 179ft. 10½in.
Fourth, Alfons Koutonen, Finland, 170ft. 3⅞in.
Fifth, W. J. A. Rows, U. S. A., 169ft. 6⅛in.
Sixth, D. E. Pavor, U. S. A., 167ft. 4⅞in.

Javelin Throw..... Gerhard Stoeck, Germany 235ft. 8⅞in. — Yrjo Nikkanen, Finland 232ft. 2⅞in. — Kaarlo Toivonen, Finland 232ft. ⅞in.
Fourth, Alfons Atterwall, Sweden, 227ft. ⅞in.
Fifth, Matti Jarvinen, Finland, 226ft. 11⅝in.
Sixth, Alton Terry U. S. A., 220ft. 3½in.

Discus Throw..... Kenneth Carpenter, U. S. A 165ft. 7⅞in.* — G. G. Dunn, U. S. A. 161ft. 11⅞in. — Giorgio Oberwoget, 161ft. 6⅞in.
Fourth, Reider Sorlie, Norway, 160ft. ⅞in.
Fifth, Willi Schroeder, Germany, 157ft. 3⅝in.
Sixth, Nicolas Sylias, Greece, 154ft. 8in.

●Signifies world's record. *Signifies Olympic record.

Local Gridiron Card Offers Attractive Array of Games

Boston's football calendar is full for tomorrow afternoon with every local college, excepting Tufts, staging home games. Local fans will have a varied selection of games, as Harvard meets Princeton at the Stadium, Boston College entertains Michigan State at Fenway Park, Northeastern tackles Arnold at Huntington Field and Boston University is host to Miami University at Nickerson Field. Tufts journevs to Providence for a tilt with Brown.

While Princeton's invasion of the Stadium will attract the greater part of local interest, these three other local games will come in for their share of attention. At both Fenway and Nickerson Field, games of intersectional status are scheduled.

Technically, the Eagles won't be playing on its own terrain as the Boston College athletic department decided to move tomorrow's game from Alumni field to Boston's Fenway park in order to have adequate seating capacity to accommodate the large crowd that is expected to view the contest. But, nevertheless, it's a home event for Gil Dobie's eleven.

Spartans Are Determined

Next to the stadium affair, this clash will attract the most attention. The Spartans are coming here with determination to wipe out the defeat that the Eagles handed them so unexpectedly last year to the tune of 18—6.

As a matter of fact, Coach Charley Bachman and his staff have been pointing for this game, and strenuous work has been the order of the week for the Michigan State squad. With only one defeat to mar their season's record, and that one a last-minute score by Marquette, the Spartans are "right" to get back into the victory column at the expense of Boston College.

Coach Bachman is bringing a team to Boston this year that is more versatile than was the one a year ago. For one thing, the Spartans have more reserves at every position and to date there has been little to choose between his first and second-string men. From these indications alone it should seem that the Michigan State eleven has not pointed in vain for a victory Saturday.

Terriers Seek Revenge

Miami University comes to Boston without having been defeated or scored upon, but was held to a scoreless tie. This game tomorrow should prove to be a thriller. The Terriers will be out to avenge last year's trouncing in Miami, 17 to 0, while the Florida boys have their season's record at stake. Because of the fact that Pat Hanley has a much stronger team than the one that went south last year, and because the boys will be playing on their home field, it looks as though the Boston University fans will have something to shout over Saturday night.

Al McCoy's Huskies run into a more or less mystery team when they encounter Arnold at their Kent street field. If Northeastern could field its veteran team there would probably be no doubt about a Husky victory, but with Coach McCoy's decision to start eight inexperienced sophomores Saturday, the game takes on a different complex.

So, all in all, it's Boston's big football week end, and if the weather continues good there should be one of the biggest turnouts in this section's grid history.

Harvard Band Plans Another Gridiron Show

The Harvard University Band is planning another outstanding marching and musical exhibition in the Stadium tomorrow on the occasion of the annual Harvard-Princeton football game. The band this year between the halves of both Army and Dartmouth games continued the intricate maneuvers which have characterized its football appearances in recent years and under Director Robert Wells Snyder '38 has maintained the same high quality of musical arrangements it did under the directorship of Leroy Anderson.

Anderson has continued his interest in the Harvard Band and now is working on a Navy medley to be played between the halves of the Harvard-Navy game at the Stadium on Nov. 14.

During Anderson's 10 years with the band he developed a style that exactly fitted the band and made it appear at its best. Over three-quarters of the band's extensive library is in manuscript form, published for the exclusive use of the Harvard Band. Anderson began with first class arrangements of the various college songs and in the last three years has produced his famed medleys. The start of these and the most famous is "Wintergreen" which has begun its fifth season.

Several Medleys

In this selection are carefully blended the strains of many Harvard songs. Next came the First Dartmouth Medley and in rapid succession, the Yale Medley, the Holy Cross Medley, the Army Medley, the Princeton Medley and the Second Dartmouth Medley. The last was the Harvard Medley, played for the first time at the Yale game last year, and "Tercentenaria" arranged especially for the Harvard Tercentenary Celebration and played for the first time in the Tercentenary Theater at the Associated Harvard Clubs meeting.

The new director, Robert Snyder, has been with the band since his freshman year. He won the first chair in the trumpet section after one year with the band. In the managerial competition he was runner-up. He was selected as director for his ability and excellent personal qualities as a leader. He was student director in his high school orchestra and is now secretary of the Pierian Sodality, the Harvard University orchestra.

New Drillmaster

The drillmaster, the man who drills the band in the many formations they used on the field, is William B. Tabler '36. He was drum major at the Momenee Community High School for four years and came to the Harvard Band with the highest recommendations. During his four years as drum major of the Harvard Band he absorbed Guy Slade's system of formations and by combining the best features of the mid-west formations, with which he is well acquainted, he has worked out his own new and novel combinations.

The drum major of the band is Herbert M. Irwin Jr., a senior. He has been twirling for seven years, having been drum major of the Port Washington Senior High School for three years. He is also manager of the band.

The band mascot is Stanley Depinto, age 11, of Cambridge. He has been twirling for his own amusement for about two years, and has been taught by Bill Tabler, the former drum major. His outstanding achievement is the unusual speed he attains with the stick.

Secret Practice Hides Redskins From Cardinals

Two teams that have been natural foes of the gridiron will meet in a game Sunday at Fenway Park when the Boston Redskins and Chicago Cardinals enter the lists in a National League contest. The opening whistle blows at 2:30 o'clock.

Secret practice has been the order in Boston the past week because the Cards came to town a week in advance and have been using Huntington Field at Northeastern University for practice. Last year the Chicago team came to Boston a week in advance, and after winning from Boston by a single score, it was learned that idle members of the Cards had posed as innocent observers of the Redskins' workouts, thereby apprehending certain Boston strategical plays.

Coach Ray Flaherty of the Redskins is too smart to allow such sharp practice and barred every visitor from the park. Naturally, the Cardinals have been exhaustively scouted by Boston observers.

Of course, the Cardinals may elect to employ new plays to surprise the Redskins Sunday. Coach Flaherty expects some surprising ruse because the invaders have not been so successful this season and are ripe for innovations. With such a quarterback and field general as Sorboe the Cards are certain to spring more than one surprise on the field.

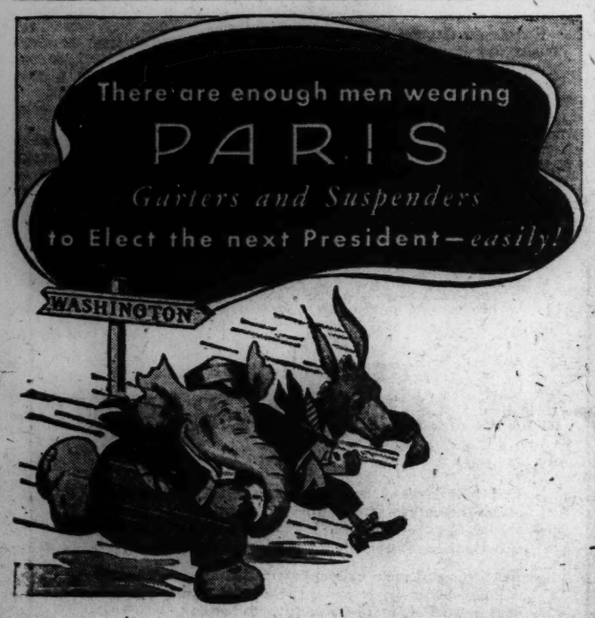
On his part Flaherty has prepared some new overhead plays with the object of early scoring. In this department the Redskins are forging to the front in a pleasing manner. Their passing game in the Philadelphia contest was pronounced as brilliant as has been seen on a Boston gridiron. And as the Cards are an air-minded team, next Sunday's customers will be constantly on the lookup.

Stadium Lineup Tomorrow

(Game at 2 p. m.)

Harvard		Princeton
(165) Green, l. e.	r. e.,	Rawls (185)
(205) Kevorkian, l. t.	r. t.,	Toll (222)
(198) Gaffney, l. g.	r. g.,	Montgomery (183)
(175) Jones, c.	c.,	Cullinan (180)
(192) Kessler, r. g.	l. g.,	Ritter (190)
(198) Nee, r. t.	l. t.,	Stoess (198)
(180) Staples, r. e.	l. e.,	Chubet (170)
(180) Wilson, q. b	q. b.,	Sandbach (180)
(164) Oakes, l. h. b.	r. h. b.,	Kaufman (181)
(170) McTernen, r. h. b.	l. h. b.,	J. White (177)
(181) Struck, f. b.	f. b.,	Hill (185)

Officials: Referee, R. E. Kinney, Trinity; umpire, G. H. Lowe, Lafayette; linesman, F. R. Wallace, Washington College; field judge, A. W. Palmer, Colby.



And no wonder, when Paris Garters and Suspenders are priced no higher than imitations. So, if you can get the best . . . at the price of the next best . . . we leave it to you: What's best?

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MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
ADAMS HOUSE
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
$1.00 DINNER
Clam Chowder
Fried Clams — Fried Filet de Sole
Salad
Broiled Live Chicken Lobster
French Fried Potatoes Hot Biscuits and Butter
Ice Cream Cake Coffee

Amusements
NEW YORK, N. Y.
LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Gaxton :: Kitty Carlisle
in Erik Charell's
White Horse Inn
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave. New York City
Evgs. 8:30—55c to $3.85
Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20 Sat.—55c to $2.75

BOSTON
Boston Opera House Sunday Eve., Nov. 1, 8:15
Symphony Concert
DR. NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF, Conductor
Orchestra of 125
HEINRICH GEBHARD—Soloist
25c, 50c—Plus Tax
Box Office Open Han. 4329
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LEXINGTON, MASS.
DELIGHTFUL DINING
Seiler's 1775 House
Luncheon-Tea-Dinner
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NEW YORK, N. Y.
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Elizabeth Rokins RESTAURANT
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Famed for Fine Foods

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL razor blades for Gillette style holder; establish your own trade; every blade guaranteed; cellophane wrapped; 6 blades to a package, 20 packages to a carton; retail value $3; minimum agents order 2 cartons, $1.50 each; postage prepaid U. S. A only. J. H. YOUNG, Distributors, 54 West Madison St., Chicago.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS—EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY for alert salesmen or sales organizations; Caspar Motor Oils are different; enthusiastic endorsements from aviators, garages, fleet owners; build your own business; good profits and steady repeat orders. For full particulars write CASPAR LUBRICANTS 1860 Broadway, New York City

REAL ESTATE

MRS. R. M. OFFICER, Real Estate Broker, Homes for sale, lease or exchange; summer rentals 2903 College Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

SAVOY 455 Columbus Avenue. Boston Rooms and suites with bath, $9.00 and up weekly. Redecorated to suit tenant. Nice Dining Room. No Liquor.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Earn extra dollars selling guaranteed nationally famous hosiery, lingerie, below store prices; excellent commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, 347 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC KITCHENS, RANGE, REFRIGERATOR, and —HOUSE LIGHT CURRENT FURNISHED FREE.
A quiet, distinctive home overlooking the beautiful Fenway Gardens.
ROOF GARDENS
AUTOMATIC ELEVATORS
CLOTHES DRYER in BASEMENT
RESTRICTED—ADULTS ONLY
One to three rooms—priced from $50 to $100 a month.
RESIDENT MGR., MR. CAMPBELL
Tel. KENmore 1795

BACK BAY SUITES

1 and 2 rooms with refrigeration in first-class elevator buildings. Apply COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 3212.

BELMONT, MASS., 22 Alma Ave.—Oil heat and hot water; 5 rooms, 2nd floor, 2-family house; apartment open.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 42 Trowbridge St.—Heated apartment, 7 large, sunny rooms; newly decorated; 2 fireplaces, large yard and flower gardens; in residential neighborhood; electric refrigeration. Tro. 2276.

117 PARK DRIVE

1 and 2 rooms, all modern, elevator service, new sinks, stoves and showers; rentals $35-$55. Apply at office in building or call CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston. Cap. 8378.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel

Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—To rent, lovely, newly decorated 4 or 6 room heated apartment, completely furnished; every convenience; quiet home; spacious grounds; garage; near stores, trains, buses; 20 miles from New York City. D. M. COYLE, Tel. Ridgewood 6-0265.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

N. Y. C. 341 E. 18th—6 rooms, floor, modern, quiet, private house; Electrolux; moderate rental; adults preferred. Gramercy 5-6491.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CHRYSLER coupe, model 72; good condition, one owner; $75. W. B. WOODBRIDGE 43 Foxcroft Road, Winchester, Mass. Call Win. 2064-J or Han. 4250.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3622

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TO SETTLE ESTATE, genuine mink coat; will sacrifice for cash. MILDRED MACLEOD, 320 Woodward St., Waban, Mass. Center New. 2439.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds. 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

Smoke Abatement Reduces London's 'Particular' Fogs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite the fact that there has been some abatement of the smoke nuisance, it was shown at an exhibition at the Science Museum, Kensington, that an average of some 250 tons a square mile of carbonaceous matter is deposited on London annually. Liverpool appears to be the worst offender, with an average in 1935-36 of no less than 550 tons.

In a review of the smoke abatement movement, however, Dr. H. A. des Voeux, president of the society, said that there used to be as many as 35 to 40 of the fogs known as "London's particular" in the course of a winter and some of them lasted for a week. These have now been reduced by 75 per cent or more. Gas and electricity are responsible for lessening the amount of coal smoke in the air, but the domestic kitchen grate and open fire are still culprits.

A Londoner could see from diagrams that if he lived at Kew he lost 90 hours of sunshine in the year 1935-36 owing to smoke, 233 if he was in Westminster, and 340 hours if he was in the city. A picture of a pair of scales shows that an average family in England produces more than its own weight in smoke in a year.

The society now has the co-operation of 85 local authorities in the measurement of atmospheric pollution and in dealing with it.

Cleveland Policemen Indicted

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—A grand jury indicted yesterday eight police officers for soliciting and accepting bribes. Safety Director Eliot Ness, former Federal agent, submitted evidence to the jury, Oct. 8, after an under-cover investigation of what he said was collusion between the underworld and law enforcement officers during the prohibition era.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Man to operate grove at Brandon, Fla., near Tampa; house furnished. W. F. CLAYTON JR., Three Rivers, Mich.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TWO maids, white or colored, to take entire charge of home, family of one; oil heating; good wages; references required. Write Box 428, Haverford P. O., Pa., or telephone Ardmore 2068 after 4 p. m., Sunday, Nov. 1st.

WANTED — Operator for high-grade beauty shop; Christian Scientist preferred. Cir 9830, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 13 Mason Terrace Lone 1090

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON. 333 Washington St., Boston

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel EDgecombe 4-1312. New York City

MUSIC

CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC CO. 434 Albee Sq., Brooklyn, N. Y., Triangle 5-2146

OIL BURNERS

LYNN POWER OIL BURNER
New Models now ready. Sales-Service
C. W. CLEVELAND
99 Dale Street, Dedham, Mass.
Ded. 1191-W
F. H. A. Plan or terms as desired

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston. Mass

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Mountain Rest Estate
INTERVALE, N. H.
The wonderful October atmosphere is on the mountains. Trees on every mountain stand out clearly. "Only God can make a tree." Wire or write for reservations. We never raise our prices but give value all the year. H. L. COBB, Owner.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 18

PIANOS

FOR SALE—Kranich & Bach, upright, mahogany finish, $100. Write Box F-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 17 E. 16th St. New York City. Algonquin 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

NEEDHAM—ENGLISH Type
Six-room single, 1-car garage, tile bath with shower, tile kitchen with gas, Delco oil burner, price $7000.
Also Cape Cod model home open for inspection. Morton St., just off Webster, or call at property office, Park. 6109 (Mass.).

ROOMS AND BOARD

ALBANY, N. Y.—Rooms and board for transients and permanent guests; cheerful and inviting atmosphere; prices ranging from $10 to $15 a week. MRS. KATHRYNE G. REYNOLDS, 102 South Lake Avenue. Dial 2-1032.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Room and board for 1 or 2 business women in private family; quiet, homelike surroundings. 399 Broadway, Suite 4, near Harvard Square. Tro. 0918.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., 193 Front Street—Convenient; on Routes 11 and 12; transient or permanent; garage; breakfasts; near church.

WAYNE, PA., "Justholm," 309 W. Lancaster Avenue on Lincoln Highway; modern appointments; garage; a home you will like.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON, 9 Norway St.—Sunny front room overlooking The Mother Church Park; elevator service, kitchen privileges if desired. Com. 1085.

BOSTON, 294 Commonwealth Ave.—1, 2 and 3 room suites; 8 minutes from The Mother Church; housekeeper on premises.

BOSTON, 26 The Fenway—Attractive rooms, double or single; meals optional. MR. ALPHIN, KENmore 1574.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 620 East 8th—Two light, airy bedrooms; kitchen privileges; private family; $25 each monthly. Convenient transportation.

FLORIDA St. Petersburg, Sea Breeze, 332 Beach Drive, North—Attractively furnished rooms; close in; facing Tampa Bay. Same management, The Clary, Charlotte, N. C.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Sunny room with running water in private home, near business section; gentlemen preferred. Tel. 6-3448.

N. Y. C.—Comfortably furnished room with English adult family; near subways, buses, church; Columbia district; only guest; privileges; four fifty weekly. Monument 2-5086.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Quiet, running water; next bath; convenient transportation; business gentleman; $4. Academy 4-2384. Apt. 6-W.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 963 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West Box A-94, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN lady, college graduate, desires position as secretary, companion or nurse; references. Box K-46. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires general housework; neat, capable housekeeper; excellent cook. M. L. O., 22 Lafayette Ave., East Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Weymouth 0640-W.

SECRETARY desires part-time position or as companion secretary to practitioner; excellent references. Box G-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-Stenographer-Correspondent—12 years' commercial experience, knowledge credits, desires position New York or Boston. Write Box G-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

STORES TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive heated store 18 ft. by 25 ft.; reasonable rental. MRS. S. D. JONES, 252 West Newton Street. Ken. 6951.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

SONG RECITAL November 14th by Artist Students of ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie, N. Y. C. Tel Columbus 5-5348. 334 W. 56th St. Circle 7-3634

TRUCKING

Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0878, 0034-W. 13 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 570 Dudley St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206

WANTED

WANTED—Living and dining room chairs, daybed, dresser or twin bedroom suite, floor lamp, coffee table, curtains, blankets; reasonable; no dealers. Write Box J-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED—Coat, fur-trimmed, good quality; also suit-dresses size 16, slightly used; state price. Write Box D-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3906; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere

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Say It With Flowers
FROM
G. O. Anderson & Sons
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS
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Medford Branch, 342 High St. Mystic 0600

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ON SALE AT
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FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month plus usual down payment
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HALLOWEEN NOVELTIES
The Chocolate Shoppe SWEETSHOP and Schrafft Packages
Hot Lunches
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Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times
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COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 8500
Also
Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices.

Eugene
Permanent Waving
$8.00
White and grey hair and scalp work our specialty. All branches of beauty culture.
Florence M. Corbett
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Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed
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WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
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A Service for Every Household
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Manufacturers and Renters of
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FLOWERS
Fresh From Our Greenhouses
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FLOWER SHOP
CUT FLOWERS, POTTED PLANTS
FLORAL DESIGNS
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Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
GENUINE
3 THREAD CREPE
CHIFFON HOSE, 77c
GURNEY'S
Jewelers—Opticians
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HOSIERY and HAND BAGS at 433 Centre St., Newton New. No. 4914-M

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BROOKLINE (Continued)

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1294 BEACON ST. BROOKLINE

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See our window display of etchings from $1.00 to $36.00
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CANDY SHOPS
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Hotel Statler (Candy Only)

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FURNITURE
Large Selection of Quality Covers
Estimates free at your convenience
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TROwbridge 3344

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for men
$32.50
Harvard Cooperative Society
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Ford The New Ford V-8 for 1936
High Grade Used Cars
1933 Chev. Phaeton $250
1934 Ford Coupe, rumble seat 295
1935 Ford Fordor Sedan 425
SEE MR. BRIGGS TRO. 9460
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Est. 1852
Colburn
Jeweler
Harvard Square
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- 10-minute Cranberry Sauce with
- Eatmor Cranberries
- Oxo Bouillon Cubes

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KIR. 0735
846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

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General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
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TEL. DED. 0031
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Children's all wool socks, mittens, scarfs and skating caps.
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For Men who care.
NUNN-BUSH
Ankle-fashioned Oxfords
Most styles 7.50
Many styles to choose from.
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For Hallowe'en
Special Cakes, Pumpkin Pies and Doughnuts
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Tel. 1854

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Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

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HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
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Pineapple Juice
31 cents
At All Red & White Stores

F. H. Lane Company
Year-craft Suits, Timely Fleece Overcoats, Mallory and Stetson Hats. Other Choice Wearables.

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1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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INDIVIDUAL
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CHEVROLET-OLDSMOBILE
Authorized
SALES & SERVICE
For Good Used Cars
SEE
HAMILTON'S
GARAGE
PHONE-RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

STEIGER'S
50
Beautiful
Christmas
Greeting
Cards
Personalized with your name and Envelope to match.
$1.00
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Values to $1.19
Rose petal slips
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Smart, new Fall and Winter Styles for both Men and Women
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BONDED CLEANING
Backed by a 50-Year Reputation for Excellence.
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TEL. 135 TEL. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

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Celanese Taffeta covered. Fancy scroll stitched quilted.
Modern color tones.
TRUE VALUE $12.00
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Paper and ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
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"NO ASH TO FILL Either your FUEL!"

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Expert Greasing Tire Repairing
Esso
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Any kind of silk dress, 75c.
24-Hour Service Expert Repairing
JACKSON'S
CLEANSERS and DYERS
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BETTER MEATS
and
CANNED FOODS
at
SIDELINGER'S MARKET
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Headquarters for Children's Apparel
B&S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
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MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
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Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
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Place Your Order With Us for
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
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Telephone Mystic 3310

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Exclusive fabrics, well tailored.
Drop in and look at them.

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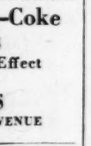

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Low Prices Still in Effect
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Visit the New
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Greasing a Specialty
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We are carrying a full line of hats in latest styles and colors for the miss and matron who wishes individuality at a price which will allow more than one hat to her wardrobe.
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Personal Christmas Cards
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PETERSON'S Inc.
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LUNCHEON and SUPPER DAILY
SUNDAY DINNERS

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LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
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Anthracite Coal burned automatically in a "Motorstokor" has no equal for home heat. It is the coming thing. Sales of mechanical coal stokers have increased 107% over last year.
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Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
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SMART CLOTHES
for Women

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Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

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INTERIOR DECORATIONS
BON ARTS
GIFTS
10% for Cash and Carry
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FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
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Samples shown at your home
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DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

NORWOOD

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A.
Whittemore's SONS INC
389 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

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Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products

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Auto Supply & Service Store

Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Auto Supplies, Brakes Adjusted. Washing. Lubrication.

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631 North St. F. C. Foster, Manager

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield

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Commercial Printing

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$1 Opens an Account

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The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

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President 0839

'blue coal' CLEERCOAL FUEL OILS

NEW ENGLAND COKE

Master Kraft Oil Burners

'blue coal'

America's Finest Anthracite

"Let the color be your guide"

Order Your Supply Now

Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.

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William D. Michael, O. D.

Optometrist

1516 HANCOCK STREET

OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735

RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

MARY CHEEVER

Giftwares

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Exclusive Line of English Christmas Cards

ERIC A. EKBLOM

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Tel. Pres. 5512 24-Hour Towing Service

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YULE'S GARAGE, Inc.

EXPERT REPAIR WORK

On All Makes of Cars

Winter Oils, Greases and Anti-Freezes

576 Hancock Street Wollaston, Mass.

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP

Reservations Made for Special Parties

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"LET GEORGE DO IT"

NOW Is the Time to "WINTERIZE" Your Car

The Place

Ritchie's Auto Repair Service

55 CANAL STREET GRA. 2964

General Repairing on All Makes of Cars

FURNITURE at Retail

Warehouse Prices

We Sell Fine Furniture for less—Deliveries Everywhere.

ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.

180 OLD COLONY AVENUE, WOLLASTON

HARRY G. MARCH

General Electric Appliances

Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps

Radio Service on All Makes

1577 HANCOCK STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

(Continued)

No Matter!

What laundry you employ for your regular wash you will find when it comes to

CURTAINS

We have more to offer.

OLD COLONY LAUNDRY

100 Quincy Ave. President 5000

SOMERVILLE

Saunders' Shops

265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE

Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

Alfred A. Veasie Market

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE

Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits The Best of Everything to Eat

266 BROADWAY SOM. 2810

BELDEN & SNOW

The Men's Wear Stores

Davis Square Union Square

West Somerville Somerville

639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Home Baked Foods

Serving Sibley Farms Ice Cream

CANDY

SPECIAL 35c Luncheon each day

183½ State St., near Maple

WALTHAM

Established 1872

Waltham Coal Co.

Main and Lexington Streets

Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

TOYS THE YEAR ROUND

Largest—most interesting selection in Greater Boston

BALL'S TOY SHOP

OPP CITY HALL—WAL. 0468

Henley Clothes Arrow Shirts Stetson Hats

"A good place to buy good clothes"

429 MOODY STREET

GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

Get Your Hunting Equipment and Ammunition at the

Watertown Supply Co.

64 MAIN STREET MID. 4760

WINCHESTER

H. C. WINTON

Hardware, Paints and Kitchen Furnishings

5-7 Mt. Vernon St., Winchester, Mass.

TEL. WIN. 0685

WINTHROP

Elliott's Fish Market

Fresh, Salt and Pickled Fish. Oysters and Clams in Season. Lobsters and Crab Meat.

8 Somerset Ave. Winthrop Ctr.

Ocean 2779

Have you tried our delicious RAY'S Kil-Kooke Scotch Haddie?

Revere Ice and Fuel Co.

Curtis Oil Co.

A. H. CURTIS, Mgr.

COKE and HEATING OILS

HIGHEST QUALITY COAL

Estab. 1912 REVERE 0085

Ham's

Hallowe'en Candy and Ice Cream Specialties

WINTHROP, MASS.

Beach 0057

Centre 0760

Highlands 1068

OCEAN

WORCESTER

Now Ready—Fall, 1936 Fabrics and Woolens

SLOCUM'S

Second Floor

476 Main Street, Worcester

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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ENTERTAINERS

BOURNEMOUTH—Unique entertainer; fun for the grown-ups and delight for the kiddies. CLIFTON BARROW, 16 Oxford Road. Phone: Bournemouth 4916.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN

Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist. Eugene Permanent Waving whole head 21/-. 106, Kew Rd., Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 2611 Richmond.

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MIDDLETON, Near BOGNOR — Charming house, furnished, one-half minute from sea, near covered tennis and squash courts; 2 sitting-rooms, 5 bedrooms (running hot and cold water in 3), bathroom, all modern conveniences; garage; telephone, electric light; 2 gns. per week, or would sell. Apply MRS. EDMONDS, 27 Craven Hill Gardens, London, W. 2.

SUSSEX—Charming cottage by sea near Bognor; lounge, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, H. and C., garage, pretty garden; 2 gns. p w. during winter months, including linen and cutlery. MRS. STOKES, 26 Palace Court, London, W 2.

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SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Cook-general and house-parlourmaid wanted; two friends, sisters or married couple; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

SURREY—Matron required for Preparatory School for Boys. BM/BCHN, London, W. C. 1.

POST WANTED

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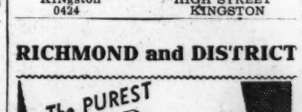

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Where Was Annabel Smith?

ROSABEL ROBINSON, although she is quite a fine doll with a smiling wax head, several costumes that can be taken off and put on, and a bed of her own in the doll house, had been asleep on the floor.

She had slept there just as well as anywhere else, for dolls sleep wherever children leave them when they go to bed themselves, and Josephine the Maid, although she is supposed to tidy up the playroom before she goes to bed, usually puts it off till next morning.

Suzette Jones, who is made of worsted and has shoe-button eyes, had been asleep not far from Rosabel. Although dolls go to sleep anywhere and sleep just as well as if they were asleep somewhere else, they sleep lightly. If they wake up and there is anybody around but a doll they go to sleep again.

When Rosabel Robinson woke up she knew at once that it was midnight and that the children, their father and mother and Josephine the Maid and Evangeline the Cook were all asleep in their beds. So there was nothing to prevent Rosabel from sitting up, and when she sat up sitting up squeezed her in the middle, and she said "Mar-mar" as she always did when she was squeezed in the middle.

"Hello, Rosabel Robinson," said Suzette, who was lying flat on her back. "Did I hear you speak?"

"If you call that noise speech," said Rosabel Robinson. "I squeezed myself when I sat up."

"Mar-mar!" said Suzette, imitating Rosabel. Nobody could make Suzette speak by squeezing her anywhere, and she thought it rather funny of Rosabel. "Let's get up, Mar-mar, and find Annabel Smith."

Annabel Smith differs from Rosabel Robinson and Suzette Jones because she is made of rubber and has hardly any clothes and when she is squeezed she whistles through the back of her head.

"All right," said Rosabel, bending herself to get up. "Mar-mar."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Here I come," said Annabel

But it wasn't so easy to find Annabel Smith.

Rosabel Robinson and Suzette Jones went all round looking on the floor, but no Annabel Smith. They looked in the doll house and in Rosabel Robinson's bed, which was Rosabel Robinson's because her clothes could be taken off and her nightgown put on before she was put to bed in it, but Annabel Smith wasn't anywhere in the doll house.

They looked under the chairs and sofa and behind the coal hod, and then they stood in front of these articles of furniture and took turns calling "An-na-bel Smith! An-na-bel Smith!" But no Annabel Smith.

"I don't see where she can be, Suzette," said Rosabel Robinson, "unless she's up there on top the bookcase. And I don't see how she could have got there."

"Those children," said Suzette Jones, "might leave their playthings anywhere. But if she's up there she can't hear us unless we unite our voices. So one—two—three—"

"An-na-bel Smith! An-na-bel Smith!" shouted Rosabel Robinson and Suzette Smith together. "An-na-bel Smith!"

Annabel Smith peeked over the edge of the bookcase.

"Do I hear somebody calling?" said Annabel Smith softly.

"You do," shouted Rosabel and Suzette. "Come on down."

"All right," answered Annabel. "Here I come."

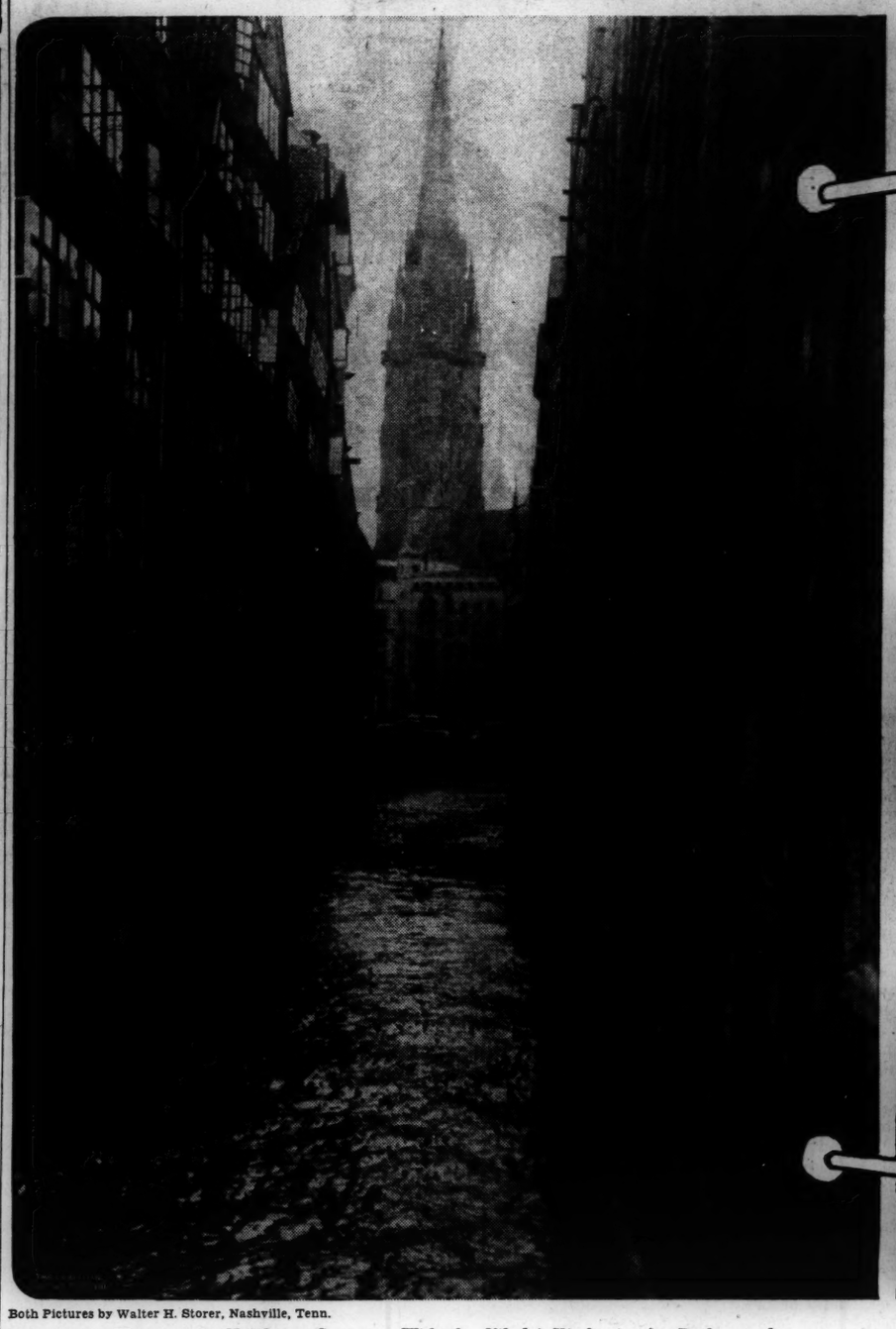
And she rolled herself off the bookcase, and landed on the floor with a soft rubbery bump that made her whistle through the back of her head.

Brevities

Whitsitt Impress: Next to playing solitaire, there isn't anything more fascinating and useless than trying to fix a 98-cent alarm clock.

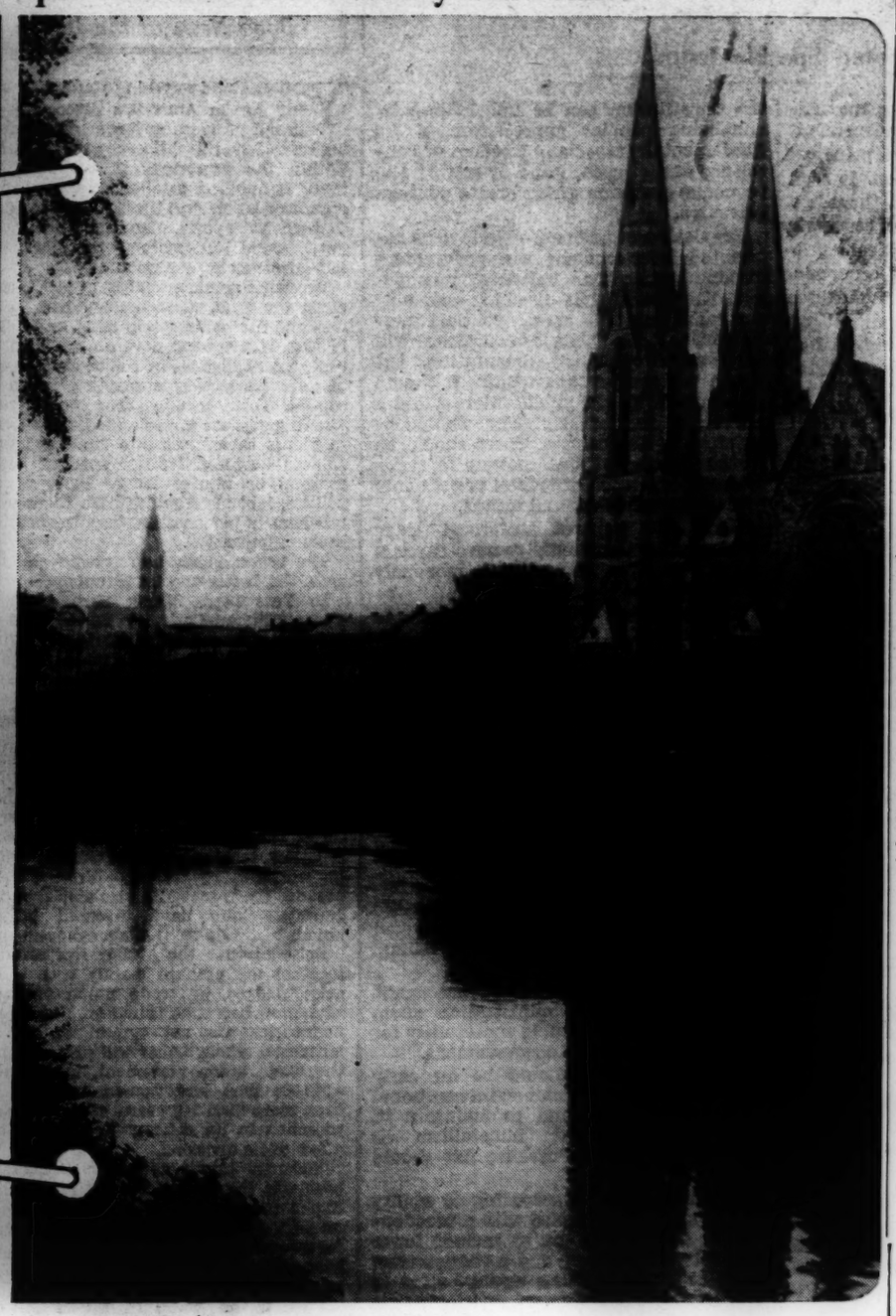
St. Louis Star-Times: So many people will take their hats off to you only if you'll drop something therein.

The Album of the Monitor Camera Club Opens to Scenes in Germany and France



Both Pictures by Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Waterway in Hamburg, Germany, With the Nikolai Kirche in the Background



Cathedral and Protestant Church Reflected in the River at Strasbourg, France

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Home Upholstery

A MAN called at the door in a rural community and offered his services as upholsterer in the home. He explained that he had been employed by a large concern but was no longer needed; and that, rather than sit at home, the thought had come to him to solicit work in rural communities. He finds some work to do each day and if the farmer cannot pay him in money he takes produce as pay.

He finds many farmers have broken chairs and he repairs them, as well as doing the upholstery. If an article needs gluing or some other work that he cannot do in the home he takes it to his home workshop and delivers it when finished.

In Lighter Vein

Right Number

The young lady was anxious to reach her gentleman friend post-haste. Knowing him to be an ardent horseman and confident that he was riding at the moment but with no more information than the fact that he rode a mount named Molly, she proceeded to query academy after academy.

Eventually success was to be hers. Nearing the end of her list of academies, her impatient "hello" was answered by a stable man.

"Is this the Park Riding Academy?" she asked.

"Yep," answered the voice.

"Well, have you a horse named Molly?"

The answer shocked her into speechlessness.

"Sure," said the man. "Shall I bring 'er to the phone?"

Yes, We Know

"Oh, mamma, look!" cried the little girl on her visit to the country. "There's a duck! And it walks like it had just got out of a rumble-seat!"—*Christian Advocate.*

—Humorist

"I hope you don't mind, Dad, but I've been practicing hairdressing on your chrysanthemums."

Out to the City

The real estate agent's car purred smoothly toward the suburbs as the farmer listened attentively. The sales talk was a glib one:

"Say, these city lots will astonish you. They're immense—colossal. Paved roads. Sidewalks. Sewers all in. Electric lights. And trees—say—you've got all the advantages of the city together with the freedom and beauty of the country. By the way, where is this farm of yours you want to trade?"

"About five miles back," replied the farmer. "We passed it comin' out from town."

Very Considerate

He: "It was very considerate of Jones to buy his wife a new washing machine."

She: "Sure was! The old one made so much noise he couldn't sleep."

Tough Going

Willie (after first day in kindergarten): "I had a swell time."

Oscar: "Yeah, but wait till you're in the first grade—it's a lot tougher."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Your Neighbor's Silhouette

IF YOU have dinner guests who do not enjoy active recreation, give them a chance to remain dignified and artistic. Seat your guests in a wide circle; give each one a small piece of paper, a large piece of paper, a pencil and a pair of scissors; then ask each person to cut a silhouette of his left-hand neighbor (drawing this first is permissible).

The pictures are numbered, collected, and scattered around the room where they may be easily seen. Each guest then takes his small piece of paper and his pencil and tries to identify the silhouettes. The hostess then reads the correct name for each picture; and the guest with the largest correct score wins a small prize, although the best fun is in the group struggle for creativeness—and in seeing the amusing results. —Erna B. C., Hankow, China.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But It's Just Imagination*

By LE PELLEY

WE HAD A FINE TIME AT SUSIE'S HALLOWEEN PARTY, DID WE NOT ??
I SHOULD SAY SO!
I SAY.... LET US HAVE SOME FUN WALKING HOME AND PRETEND WE BELIEVE IN SPOOKS
WHY ?
OH — IT SHOULD BE SO JOLLY TO PRETEND THAT OLD HOUSE WAS HAUNTED, AND WE SHOULD HAVE TO SNEAK BY
PHOOEY.... COME ON HOME, WE'RE LATE...
NO IMAGINATION !!!
TOO MUCH IMAGINATION !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Priceless Treasures*

By THE HAGERS

LOCKED IN! THE RAIN BLEW THROUGH THE CRACKS. NO ONE COULD HEAR MY LOUD, SHRILL QUACKS;
SO I DECIDED TO EXPLORE THE ATTIC. WHEN I FOUND A DOOR,
I OPENED IT; AND LYING THERE WERE LETTERS SCATTERED EVERYWHERE.
UPON EACH ENVELOPE, QUITE DAMP, A PRICELESS, RARE OLD POSTAGE-STAMP!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fur and Feathers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A STRAY kitten came to the home of Kathryn, who attempted to make friends with it. But evidently the little animal had been mistreated, for it was shy of people. It scampered off to the barn and ate with the chickens. And there it made its home.

Of all the fowls, it preferred the company of a huge white rooster, and it followed him about continually. The rooster protested with loud squawks when the kitten rubbed against his legs. When it followed even to the roost in the tree, the rooster didn't know which way to turn.

But nothing daunted the kitten. In fact, his devotion for his newly-made friend seemed to grow. After a week or so, the rooster gradually grew more friendly. His squawks soon changed to coos, and he became reconciled to the little furred creature.

Quotation For Today

THE noblest mind the best contentment has.—SPENSER.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Affinities

CLOSELY linked characters of history and fiction have been named below, although in their present listing they are not correctly paired. The first name has been checked for you. Try the rest.

1	Romeo	Elaine	
2	Jonathan	Rebekah	
3	Ruth	Juliet	1
4	Jacob	Pythias	
5	Hiawatha	Columbine	
6	Isaac	David	
7	Lancelot	Minnehaha	
8	Harlequin	Naomi	
9	Darby	Rachel	
10	Damon	Joan	

2. Letter Changing

TWO readers have been able to cut down to 5 moves the BRICK to HOUSE change presented a couple of weeks ago in 13 moves. A Quincy, Mass., reader uses: Brick, Brisk, Brise, Boise, Bouse, House. And a reader in Nantasket Beach, Mass., finds Brick, Brisk, Brise, Bruse, Bouse, and House. Well, with the house all built, how about a little music by these letter-changing experts? Do you prefer a SOLO or a DUET? Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing SOLO to DUET, or vice versa, in six moves—or fewer.

3. Old-Time Charade

THROUGH the kindness of a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reader we are to have the privilege of trying a number of old-timers taken from a book printed in 1831. As you doubtless know, a charade is formed on a complete word, each syllable of which is in itself a word:

My first is a part of the day,
My second at feasts overflows;
In the cottage my whole is oft seen,
To measure old Time as he goes.

4. How Many Hours?

IF A man can walk at the rate of .0012 miles a second, and it is 17.28 miles from his home to his destination, how many hours will it take him to walk this distance?

5. Cryptogram

A QUESTION on the Home Forum Page of the Monitor a few days ago prompted a Greenlawn, L. I., reader to compose the following pretty picture:

EDUBDSKCU EDGUMCKUT SKIM SDIMX ARCHT NRZKUP ACTMGLRT BCX OKMZ ILOBLCUM ISDORLT CUP ILDSKYTDER SCENT.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Riley Thoughtfulness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ANDREW RILEY, the great-grandfather of James Whitcomb Riley, Hoosier poet, was the only one in his locality who had an abundance of grain in the year 1830.

A stockman offered Mr. Riley 75 cents a bushel for his surplus, but the offer was refused.

"My neighbors need it for seed and bread," remarked the farmer, simply.

He sold it to his neighbors for 25 cents a bushel.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Some Specific Issues

SOME months ago this newspaper endeavored to assess on an independent and nonpartisan basis the principal issues in the American election. It soon found that underlying most of them is a belief that man is merely an economic animal. On examination, political questions turn out to be largely economic. Mistaken, materialistic thinking causes economc maladjustments which set up political problems. The argument is that men use politics only for their own material advantage.

Thus the preservation of free government is largely a matter of keeping any economic interest—what the framers of the Constitution called "faction" and sought to avoid—from controlling government for its own selfish purpose as contrasted with the general welfare. Some direct evidences are efforts to escape taxation or to obtain subsidies from the public treasury. America has long had subsidies in the form of protective tariffs. The last few years have seen an extension of subsidies to other groups, such as veterans, farmers and the unemployed.

The Roosevelt Administration has greatly developed this system. The danger that such paternalism will cause an undue centralization of government has increased. Accentuated also is the danger that materialism operating through many forms of monopoly will create artificial scarcity, aggravate the business cycle and provoke regimentation. And so long as men accept the economic animal belief, politics appears to be mainly a struggle between employers and employees, debtors and creditors, industrialists and farmers, to make government serve their special interest.

Approaching these questions with the conviction that man's real nature is spiritual the Monitor in its examination of current issues took the fundamental position that education, Christianization of thinking and individual application of the Golden Rule would do more than governmental action to preserve a free economy and a free government. Yet recognizing that a choice must be made of the nearest right among specific courses of action it set forth its position on major issues as follows:

Liberty—We regard as fundamental a government of law rather than of arbitrary human will. We uphold the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court and as amended in orderly constitutional manner by the people. We believe the Constitution can be upheld best by enhancing popular appreciation of its fundamentals, especially freedom of conscience and of speech and by solving the economic problems which create political pressures.

Regulation of business—We favor a return to a freer economy, with government curbing rather than balancing monopolies. We believe that checking economic centralization will check political centralization. We believe education will achieve more than regimentation, but where monopoly is unavoidable it should be regulated in the public interest and a reasonable protection of labor should be required in all business. There should be further testing of state powers to regulate, and extension of federal powers only by careful, constitutional means.

Tariff—We support reciprocal trade agreements to gradually remove barriers which make for scarcity and monopoly prices.

Unemployment—We are unwilling to accept the belief that there must be permanent unemployment or "unemployables." For the immediate problem we favor relief financed by state and federal governments but administered by the states.

Agriculture — Reasonable, nonpolitical soil conservation on a federal basis is required. And the public should make some effort to help solve the farm surplus problem. We believe it would virtually vanish if trade barriers were reduced.

Budget—We favor a vigorous and immediate effort to stop waste, and balance the budget. An executive budget backed by an item veto would lessen logrolling, pork-barrel spending.

Civil Service—Extension of the merit system in federal administration offers perhaps the most tangible opportunity for actual improvement in government.

Currency—There should be an early effort to establish a common international standard of value and to maintain it. Unless international bimetallism is adopted the Silver Purchase Act should be repealed.

Taxation—Taxing according to ability to pay should be coupled with a broadening of the income tax to include lower brackets. This reform and a change from indirect to direct taxes would go far to end the vicious system of invisible taxes and visible subsidies to special interest blocs which threatens to corrupt American democracy.

In considering all proposed legislation we would emphasize again that laws are only as good as the thinking behind them. Good government is achieved first in individual thinking, which must be evangelized by an improved understanding of God's government.

Questions

"DOWN WITH WAR" is easy to say; easy to agree with. Too easy, perhaps, because agreement is merely emotional unless questions pertinent to the slogan are fairly and thoroughly examined.

This seems to be the thought behind a questionnaire the Women's Peace Union is sending to candidates for election to Congress. Candidates might well consider them thoughtfully. But the privilege of using them as tools to sharpen the understanding of the war problem should not be confined to candidates. So here they are:

ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF MAINTAINING ARMED FORCES?
Army? Navy? Air Forces?
If so, for what purpose or purposes do you think it is justifiable to use them?

a—*To Protect Lives of Our Citizens*—
1. In this country?
2. Abroad?
Do you believe it is right to kill some citizens to protect other citizens?
What evidence, if any, would you require, before you voted for war that more lives would be saved than destroyed?

b—*To Protect Property Rights of Citizens*—
1. In this country?
2. Abroad?
How many American citizens would you be willing to kill, wound, maim and drive insane for this purpose only?
What evidence, if any, would you require, before you voted for war, that the war would not cost more than the value of the property saved?
Do you believe it is justifiable to make all the American people pay for a war to protect the foreign investments or trade interests of some citizens?

c—*To Protect the Freedom, Prestige or Pride of the United States and Its Citizens?*
Do you think you would have the right to sacrifice some American lives in war to protect the pride or even freedom of other citizens, or the prestige of the nation?

d—*To Protect the "Freedom of the Seas"?*
Do you think the freedom of the seas has been protected by the participation of the United States in war even when the war was avowedly for that purpose?

e—*Would You Vote to Use Armed Forces?*
1. Only upon actual (not threatened) invasion of the United States?
2. To have troops sent outside of the United States? If so, for what purpose or purposes?
3. To have the President send troops where he thinks best?

Obviously not all these questions ask for a quick negative or affirmative. "Circumstances alter cases." But if "Down with war" is to become more than a slogan, the sort of thinking which such questions should quicken must be done on the part of citizens as well as candidates.

Worth Looking Into

THE wag who invented the mythical shovel with arm rest for WPA workers must have been gratified when Mr. Paul Edwards, the Works Progress Administrator for Massachusetts, discharged ten of his foremen for allowing workers to idle.

Likewise Republicans who have criticized politics in the WPA must have been pleased that Mr. Edwards has shown a willingness to correct at least some of the faults exposed by dismissing a foreman who objected to his men wearing Landon sunflowers.

That genial Man from Mars who so conveniently pops down to observe things terrestrial for writers mundane might note that Mr. Edwards' ire reached punitive proportions only five days before the election.

It probably had not previously occurred to many that the bustling Park Square building, where Mr. Edwards holds forth, is so far removed from the workaday world that reports of idleness and political partisanship on the part of some WPA workers were not current in it. Certainly a dearth of such rumors has not been conspicuous elsewhere in the Commonwealth.

If Mr. Edwards is not aware that his assistant, Mr. Robert Nolan, is identified with the gubernatorial candidacy of Charles F. Hurley, he is singular in both the WPA offices and the Hurley headquarters in his ignorance. If the WPA chieftain is not cognizant of reports of political activity on the part of WPA officials and workers, he needs only to read news columns of this newspaper. There he will find Republican charges of coercion of workers and use of federal funds for partisan purposes.

These would appear to deserve the careful examination that Mr. Edwards has apparently given the incidents that resulted in his most recent dismissals.

TWENTY-FIVE of the best-known farm editors met recently in Topeka for one day to discuss the rural situation throughout the country. They must have given a very fair imitation of a farmer getting in the hay ahead of a rainstorm.

Imperfect Democracy

Book News of the Day

YOU can find anything you are looking for in America's democracy—grand or crass government, cheating or self-sacrifice, liberty or dictation. Within the democracy of the nation, there is another, smaller democracy of organized labor. And there you will again find whatever you are hunting—honor or graft, sound leadership or racketeering, self-government or autocracy.

The labor commonwealth, in fact, parallels the political commonwealth, and displays the same weaknesses and nobilities. Where local government is corrupt, the negligence or collusion of local officials encourages corruption in susceptible spots in the labor movement. Where gangsters are tolerated, they seek to thrust themselves into trade unions, as into business. Politics good or bad, protects or injures labor. Apart from politics, labor is troubled with the same problems of personalities that frequently beset organization.

The better public and private standards, the better the trade unions.

In THIS LABOR UNION RACKET (New York: Hillman-Curl. $2) Edward Dean Sullivan goes exploring for the baneful in organized labor, and he finds it, principally in New York and Chicago. His journalistic synopsis of the labor movement is equivalent to the picture one might get of the republican form of government from an exclusive study of big city "bosses."

Union leaders employing violence and crime, terrorizing unwilling memberships, extorting money from their own followers, robbing union treasuries, filching fortunes by trickery—Mr. Sullivan parades the rascals. He also displays the gangsters who have invented bogus unions to traffic off the labor movement.

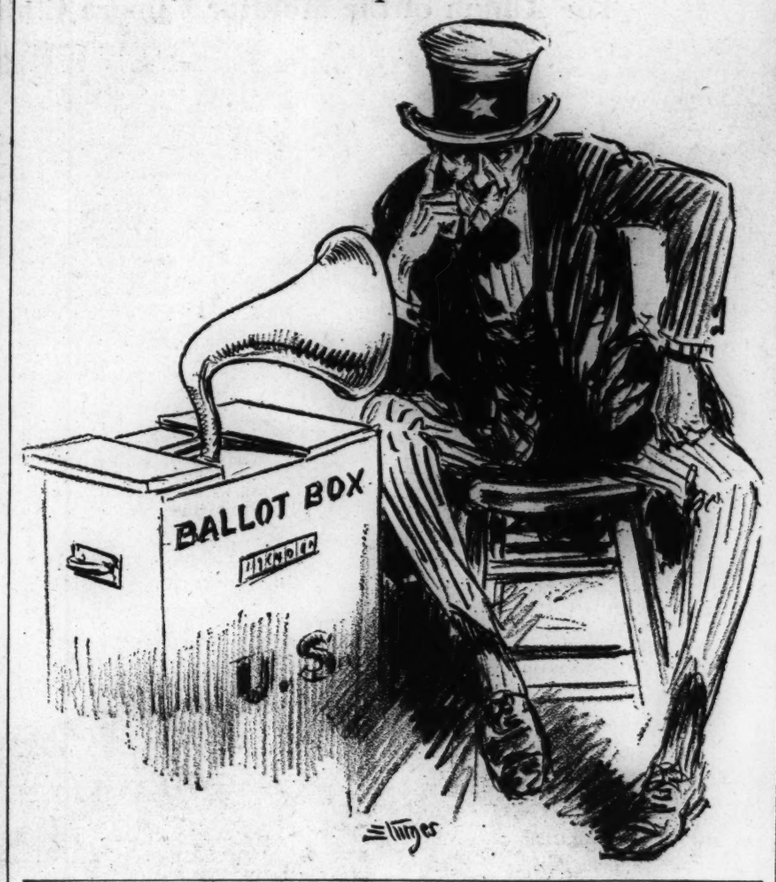
Episodes that the author has strung together are perhaps mainly true, it is acknowledged by trade union officials who know how such things go. But these flagrancies are not typical of union labor as a whole. Labor will protest that the trade union movement, numbering 4,000,000 men and women and dating back more than 100 years, cannot be besmirched in its entirety by the sins of a few of its divisions.

Violently biased as is Mr. Sullivan's book, its theme is doubtless inevitable. Exploitation of the public and of union men by a fraction of their fellows cries for an end. The argument of violence has been too ready. Racketeers are too much tolerated.

Though the American Federation of Labor has made a beginning at rooting out gangsters, the labor world has not yet discovered the best way of protecting itself from inner iniquity. Organized labor is so decentralized as to permit little national control, representing all labor, over bad conditions in any local union. The labor world suffers from insufficiency of disciplinary authority. Its Federal Government lacks power.

The bulk of labor is sound. In the fraction remaining, there is need of housecleaning. For all that, the trade union movement is not a racket. It is an imperfect democracy. F. W. C.

His People's Voice



Three's a Circus!

THE day had been unbelievably hot, and a little crowd was collected at the corner of the park. It might mean anything, though it was heartening to hear a slight murmur of laughter, in advance of being able to see.

"Now what do you suppose that is?" laughed a spritely woman in pink linen and with a drift of silver hair shadowing her amused eyes.

"Well, it's quite pastoral," said a man, lengthening himself to stare over the heads of the little crowd.

It was, indeed. Perhaps the park, old as it is, has never yielded its shade, and rather disenchanted grass, to such rusticity before.

The leaves of the towering elm whispered dustily together in the heat. Spreading patches of brown, telling of a too meager top soil, interspersed the green. But in the thickest shade of the tree, and on the larger of two roundish spaces of grass, there sat the man and his surprising companions.

One of the companions was a snowy goose. The other was a mongrel black dog; just a lowly houn' dog, with limpid brown eyes, a shining black coat and most elusive identity as to breed.

The man sat on something. It turned out to be a netted carrier, such as one uses to transport Pekinese or small terriers. It had a hinged screen door at one end, and at the other a small hook, the purpose of which was to appear later.

The man just sat there watching his companions. On the ground was one small porcelain dish filled with water, and the goose was drinking. Another small porcelain dish must have contained food out of a can which stood by a paper bag at the man's feet, and the dog was attending to that.

People said among themselves, "Now where on earth could he be coming from; and where can he be going?" And, "Imagine! A goose, in the city! I imagine plenty of people passing by never saw a goose before!"

Suddenly one voice was much louder than the rest. "Here, now, phwat's this, d'you tell me?"

A large policeman elbowed his way through, poking his stick about among the people to make them move. "Phwat's this? Phwat's this? Well——" He came into view of the man and his companions and all his expectations, whatever they were, fell into chaos and he could only say: "Did I iver expect to see this day!"

He stood looking in astonishment at the man sitting on the goose-carrier, and at his placid companions. The dog had lain down and was licking a paw. The goose was puttering about with placid indifference.

It occurred to the policeman, then, that there was something not in the rules about all this. He sprang into action. Over the low wire fence he went. He had to smile a little, and he tried to look fierce.

"Now thin, me man," he began, with determination, "and phwat would ye be doin' in me park with thim—thim craytures!"

The man looked at him courteously, and mopped his brow. The goose picked among the grass. The dog stared at the policeman out of his limpid eyes.

"I—we've come—quite a way. We've—quite a way more to go. We thought we'd rest. Anyway, it was time to feed the dog and give the goose some water." He spoke as one who speaks only the most rudimentary common sense.

For a moment the officer seemed nonplussed at such calm. Then he said, "Oh, it was, was it? Well, don't ye know ye can't keep no livestock in the city park?"

Perhaps the wayfarer had been all through this before. Perhaps it was too hot to answer what was, after all, a statement that had its merits as truth.

He got up, picked up the goose's little porcelain dish, spilt out the few drops remaining and hooked the dish carefully to the fastening at one end of the carrier. He picked up the dog's dish, wiped it out with a bit of newspaper that blew at his feet, and nested it inside the goose's drinking dish. He picked up the can of dog food, and his roll of belongings, and the carrier, said, in a gentle voice, "Come on, Pete," and whistled to the goose. The goose stopped picking in the grass, veered around with a whispering wiggling of the tail, and fell in behind him.

Along the westerly edge of the park, and out onto the sidewalk, went the little procession. People tried to distract the goose by whistling at it, but it paid no attention, pattering along after the master. A terrier ran up and contemplated harassing it, but Pete gave a small, warning sound.

When the man came to a street intersection, he bent down, lifted the door to the carrier and the goose stepped in. Pete caught up with him, peered in at the goose, rolled out his tongue pleasantly and fell into step alongside.

"Such a dreadful, dirty man," said a woman, severely. "A hobo, no doubt. Right here in our park!"

A man looked at her sharply.

"He took mighty nice care of his animals," he said, coldly. J. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Discharging of U. S. Seamen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to apprise you of several misleading statements made in an article called to my attention by an American shipmaster who for obvious reasons does not wish to reveal his identity.

This article, entitled "Discharge System Curbs Radicalism Aboard United States Ships," was printed in The Christian Science Monitor. All but the last two paragraphs of this article were evidently written about the following new law, "Public—No. 808—Seventy-fourth Congress; House Resolution 8597," which, according to the reprint of this law in my possession, was approved June 25, 1936.

Thus the article dated June 23 was written two days before the law was approved on June 25. The differences in the dates may account for the inaccuracy of the article due to subsequent changes in the law before it was finally approved.

Concerning the misleading statements found in this article, I quote from the second paragraph as follows:

> All seamen must in the future have a "continuous discharge book," in which will be entered a full report of the man's conduct aboard ship, his ability, willingness and general qualifications.

To the contrary, I quote the first sentence only of Section 3 (b) of the act:

> Upon the discharge of any seaman and the payment of his wages, the shipping commissioner shall enter in the continuous discharge book of such seaman the name of the vessel, the nature of the voyage (foreign or coastwise), the class to which the vessel belongs (steam, motor, sail, or barge), the date and place of the shipment and of the discharge of such seaman, and the rating held by such seaman.

Of course, Section 13 (h) of the new act provides for the suspension or revocation of any "certificates of efficiency issued by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation . . . on the same grounds and in the same manner and with like procedure as is provided in the case of suspension or revocation of licenses of officers under the provisions of Section 4450 of the Revised Statutes."

Therefore, I quote further from R. S. 4450-46 U. S. C. 239:

> The local boards of inspectors shall investigate all acts of incompetency or misconduct committed by any licensed officer while acting under the authority of his license, and shall have power to summon before them any witnesses within their respective districts, and compel their attendance by a similar process as in the United States district courts; and they may administer all necessary oaths to any witnesses thus summoned before them; and after reasonable notice in writing, given to the alleged delinquent, of the time and place of such investigation, such witness shall be examined, under oath, touching the performance of his duties by any such licensed officer; and if the board shall be satisfied that such licensed officer is incompetent, or has been guilty of misbehavior, negligence, or unskillfulness, or has endangered life, or wilfully violated any provision of this title, . . . they shall immediately suspend or revoke his license.

What a ponderous method of procedure to deal with the average undesirable seaman who has not committed a definable crime, but whose actions are such that no shipmaster would want such a man in his crew.

As to the statement in Paragraph three of the newspaper article, "The captains hold these books, returning them to the men when they are paid off, entering necessary notations in the presence of a Federal shipping commissioner." The first sentence of Section 3 (a) of the act states:

> Every seaman . . . shall be furnished with a book, to be known as a "continuous discharge book," which shall be retained by him and which shall contain the signature of the seaman to whom it is so furnished. . . .

Further, regarding this same sentence in the newspaper article, the second sentence of Section 3 (b) of the act provides that the master shall make the proper entries in the continuous discharge book only in a collection district in which no shipping commissioner has been appointed. In all other cases the shipping commissioner is to make the entries.

Far from promoting a deterrent to communistic activity in American ships by providing a "black and white" continuous record of every man's sea service, this act allows every man opportunity for misbehavior without fear of future consequences.

I have every respect for the good name of your newspaper and for the spirit in which this article was published. This letter is humbly submitted in the hope that the shortcomings of this law as I have outlined them may be put before the American public.

Seattle, Wash. LEONARD E. SHROCK

Roosevelt and the Joseph Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Christian Science Monitor, you wrote that "Roosevelt springs the crop plan on Landon." But he could not spring this plan on Landon, because Landon already had the plan. It was furnished to the Republican party some time back. The statement that Roosevelt could spring this on Landon is, therefore, an error and should be corrected.

Over three years ago, as you can see by an article printed in the Taxpayers' Review, we presented this idea to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who wrote back and turned it down, giving us a lot of reasons about the vast supply of grain on hand in this country and in Canada. This year, in view of what had happened under the scarcity policy of Roosevelt's Administration, we sent this idea to Governor Landon, who has used it in a number of his speeches already. He was entitled to do so, because I saw the present application of the ancient Joseph idea and gave him permission to use my thought on this.

Denver, Colo. MARK J. BENNETT

[Editor's Note.—The Wallace-Roosevelt plan for crop insurance in kind or storage against short crop years grows in part out of the corn loans made in 1933 to enable farmers to store corn in their own cribs, which helped meet the drought shortage in 1934. Governor Landon has approved this as one of the good actions of the Administration and embodies crop storage on farms in his own plan, though with private financing. Early after the organization of the AAA to meet the then crop surplus problem, Secretary Wallace forecast the eventual need of an "ever-normal granary" plan, and now contemplates combining this with crop insurance. As Mr Bennett says, Governor Landon had been thinking about "crop insurance" and had written his Des Moines speech advocating it when the President asked for a study of it. In the sense that Mr. Roosevelt made first public use of the phrase, however, the word "spring" was correct.]

The Wide Horizon

Germany Awaits the American Election

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

GERMANY, like the rest of Europe, is awaiting the end of the American presidential election. It would be an exaggeration to say that this country is more than curiously interested as to whether President Roosevelt or Governor Landon will occupy the White House for the next four-year term. The average German's knowledge of internal policy in the United States as well as his conviction that the return to power of Republicans or Democrats means little as far as foreign trade policy is concerned, leads him to the conclusion that it is immaterial to his interests which party wins. He does not feel about an American election as he does about one in England, where a change from Conservative to Labor party government could have important consequences for his own country.

Not so much the *result* as the *end* of the present election is awaited with interest in central Europe. That event has come to be regarded as a point in present world uncertainty from which it may again be possible to set in motion certain policies which may lead to closer international understanding. For it is hoped that when the new President can settle down to a period of uninterrupted control of executive power, the fundamental problems of world trade recovery can be examined anew.

* * *

When one asks just what Germany would consider an important step forward, the answer resolves itself into a number of requests, which have been made repeatedly in recent speeches and writings by official German spokesmen. For the National Socialist road to freer international trade leads past such obstacles as the reduction of interest on Germany's foreign debts, lower American tariffs and possibly new loans for raw materials.

The recent tripartite agreement on currency alignments has found very little general approval in Germany because, it has been contended, it does not go far enough and in itself is only a limitation of economic warfare. The loosening of tariff restrictions, of quotas and foreign exchange controls which are the logical sequence, must first be realized before real progress can be reported, German onlookers believe. And two of the ways in which the new President could help would be to exert all his influence to secure reduction of American tariffs and to substitute for his present right of devaluing the dollar still further a definite stabilization in relation to sterling.

America, according to the German view, has no right to criticize the growth of nationalism in Europe as long as it keeps up its own high tariff barriers. For while the form of nationalism here is political, it does not appear to make it any less condemnatory if on the other side of the Atlantic ocean it is economic.

Unfortunately, Germany, where the restrictions are more stringent than anywhere else in the civilized world, today contends that *it* cannot make any advances because that would mean the collapse of its whole economic structure. Others must make the venture.

* * *

This country is also not blind to the connection which exists between economic and political factors in these days, particularly that the stability of Europe is a necessary preliminary to trade revival, and that the removal of the armaments scare is fundamental to the much-desired stability. Yet few official speeches fail nowadays to emphasize that "Cannons rather than butter" is the watchword for the immediate future. Nowadays there appears a close connection between political and economic freedom, between national self-sufficiency and rearmament. The Third Reich seems anxious to obtain all the benefits of the economic freedom which other states may grant, combined with the continued right to increase that "equal status" which has been its avowed aim for the past four years.

Hope, rather than expectation, probably describes the attitude of Germany toward possible changes following the entry into office of the new President. For America's reaction to the heavy subsidizing of Germany's exports some months ago has not improved the economic relations between both states.

Mirror of World Opinion

Trade and World Order

I AM no doctrinaire. I realize the importance of substantial protection to many of our great industries, but there is reason in all things, and let us have an eye out for the rule of reason. As we view the general picture, there is a fundamental relation of trade to the world order that we ought to take into account. It was by no illogical accident that the same speech of Governor Curley of Massachusetts, . . . expressing great hostility to importations from Japan, should have been followed by the prediction that Japan's second great war would be with us; that she would have a war first with the Asiatic mainland, and, having worsted her enemies there, would, with her third of our population and her tenth of our resources, provoke a war against us. It is by no accident that the chain of newspapers which are most active in promoting trade hostility between Japan and ourselves should be the one most firmly committed to all possible steps for getting us into readiness for war with Japan, both spiritually and mechanically. The two things run together.—*Robert Lincoln O'Brien, in World Affairs.*